The New-York Times.

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THE NEWPORT DEMONSTRATION

Grand Re-Union of the Sons and Daughters of Rhode Island.

THE CITY ILLUMINATED.

Turn-Out of the Civic and Military Associations.

Over Ten Thousand Strangers Present.

They are Welcomed in Addresses and Poems.

The Procession—Speeches and Other Proceedings in the Great Tent, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Newport, Tuesday, Aug 23, 1859.

Monday, Newport was in a most painful state of excitement. The absent sons and daughters came in town in unanticipated numbers. All rushed—no other word will express it—to the Mayor's Office, and there they registered their names; that is, all of them who could get near enough the book to make their mark. At length there were such crowds about the desk that Mr. Stevens—who tells the old ladies and gentlemen where to put their names, those of their parents, and their business and residence—found himself obliged to unloose the bindings of the book, and distribute the different folios over the desks usually occupied by members of the Common Council. By this happy ruse opportunity was given to run up the names to the number of 600 during the day, and in the evening the rush continued unabated. The present generation must have thought that the shades of their ancestors were revisiting their former habitations, and that a resurrection had been brought about without the preliminary of a millenium.

Decorations were hung out in profusion, and in the same spirit as those which I have already noticed. Ex-Mayor Cozzen's house, where Gov. Turner is stopping, was tastefully draped in honor of its distinguished guest.

Aquidneck Engine House had two tigers on its front, valiantly defending a coat of arms, and then there was a triumphal arch erected in front of the building. From the engine pole all kinds of signal flags were hanging.

Before the State House there was another arch, having on it the inscription, "Welcome to our Island Home."

Through the whole length of Thames street flags of yachts and national standards were unfurled. Had the vessels in the harbor been called on to decorate there would have been a beggarly display of bunting.

Youngsters began setting off fire-crackers in the evening as the only way of venting their superfluous joy, and those who were older indulged themselves with rockets and the more elaborate kinds of fire-works.

Amid the universal rejoicing I heard but one discordant remark. A wealthy inhabitant, not a "Son of Newport," whose pocket perhaps will be levied on to pay part of the taxes, while looking on remarked that he thought the cities and towns where these men came from would have been willing to have subscribed liberally could they have been sure these "Sons and Daughters" would make a permanent thing of their return.

There is every prospect of a fine day and a grand demonstration to-morrow.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Newport, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859—10 P. M.

The morning broke clear and beautiful, as could be observed even by the multitude of fashionable pleasure seekers who are here. It has been a day's weather and a day's social enjoyment, that has made glad the hearts of ten thousand strangers who were attracted hither by the proposed grand social reunion of the sons and daughters and more distant relations of this fine old town. From the hour of closing my letter of yesterday until late this morning, the arrivals continued, and the numbers were greatly increased. Full seven thousand excursionists arrived by the Providence and Boston boats; and still, although the numbers were far greater than had been anticipated by the managers, the programme was carried out with a promptitude and regularity that was surprising, considering that the people here have not had a great deal of practice in such matters, and that even those who have are generally very far behind their promises on such occasions. Last evening there was excellent music in Touro Park from 8½ until after 10 o'clock. At sunrise this morning a salute was fired by the Artillery Company, under Col. Turner.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession, which was a mile in length, was formed at 10 A. M., by the Chief Marshal, on Washington-square, under the escort of the Artillery Company, headed by the American Brass Band. The Pawtucket Light Guard followed, and then came His Excellency Gov. Turner and Staff, and Maj. Gen. Gould and Staff. After them came the survivors of the Battle of Lake Erie; Officers of the Army and Navy; Chief and Assistants of the Fire Wards, and eleven Companies of Firemen, with bands of music. Next came eleven Civic Associations, and following them were the City and State Authorities; and last of all came the feature of the occasion—"The Returned Sons of the Island of Rhode Island," six abreast.

The procession, thus formed, moved at 11 A. M. through the following streets, and reached the tent at 1 P. M.: Up Broad-street to Marlborough, down Marlborough to Thames, down Thames, up Cannon, up Spring, Broad, Mann-avenue, through Kay and East Touro to the tent, (on the lot next south of the Ocean House.) During all the time the procession was in motion all the bells of the city were ringing; the houses were filled with ladies, who exhibited their enjoyment of the sight and the occasion by waving their handkerchiefs; and the buildings in which they were, were many of them handsomely decorated.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE TENT.

As soon as the procession had entered the tent, and the band had played a variety of national airs, the Mayor called the assembly to order, and delivered the following address:

MAYOR CRANSTON'S WELCOME.

Returned Sons and Daughters of the Island of Rhode Island: In behalf of the authorities and the people of Newport I warmly and cordially welcome you home from your various wanderings and temporary habitation in different parts of the land. I welcome you to the beloved and hallowed soil which gave you birth; it is hallowed soil indeed, and we Rhode Islanders are always and justly proud of our noble heritage, for it was on this, our native soil, that the great and glorious principle of religious liberty, which had fearfully agitated the Old World, and contending for which thousands of human beings suffered a martyr's death—it was here in Rhode Island, where we were born, that this sacred and eternal principle of religious liberty, freedom to worship God in an unmolested manner, according to the dictates of each one's conscience—and absolute separation between Church and State, was first thoroughly, practically and successfully demonstrated by Roger Williams, John Clarke and other associates. From the first settlement of the State to the present time the authorities have ever scrupulously guarded, and the people have ever constantly and sacredly cherished, this hallowed and immortal right of man. In the dark and stormy days of the American Revolution no colony was more firm, devoted, and enthusiastic in its opposition to the oppression of the Mother Country, and the sons of none were more valiant and self-sacrificing in their defence of the rights of freemen than our ancestors, the blessed fruits of whose religious and patriotic efforts we this day enjoy. It was in Rhode Island that the first determined resistance to British tyranny was heroically manifested by the burning of the British schooner *Gaspee* in yonder bay. [Applause.] Rhode Island gave her noble Greene, who was second only to George Washington [applause], and a host of others to the cause of freedom, and she suffered as much as, if not more, than any other colony by the invasion of the enemy. In the last war with Great Britain she was equally valiant and patriotic, and furnished her heroic Perry (who was born seventy-four years ago this day), and many other brave sons of her soil, who accomplished prodigies of valor, nobly defended our proud and unconquerable stars and stripes, and protected our national honor from all tarnish and insult. [Enthusiastic cheers.] This is indeed an interesting occasion. Some of you have returned to your native soil after an absence of more than half a century; many of you have wandered from home for a quarter of a century, while hundreds of others have been missing from us for many years. To-day you have all come home. Oh! what holy memories and sacred associations are clustered around and centered in the word home.

'Mid pleasures and palaces, though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble there's no place like home;
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere.
Home, home, sweet home!
There's no place like home.

An exile from home splendor dazzles in vain,
O give me my lowly thatched cottage again;
The birds singing gaily that come at my call,
Give me these, and the peace of mind dearer than all.
Home, sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home.

Among you I behold some whose hairs are whitened by the frosts of more than three score years and ten; many beyond the meridian of life, and a large number in the prime and vigor of intellectual and physical strength. It is impossible to imagine the varied emotion of joy and sadness which throb in your bosoms. Our sea-girt Island is as beautiful now as it was in the days of your childhood; our climate is as delicious and healthy as it was then, and many old landmarks in various parts of the city still remain to remind you that you are *at home* once more. Many of you will observe that the old churches where you once worshiped have all disappeared, with a single exception, or have been so remodeled that you will scarcely recognize them as the shrine where you received your early religious instruction; the school-houses where you were educated have mostly if not entirely been demolished; and on the green fields where you rambled and played in childhood's happy days, courtly and elegant mansions have been erected. The Newport of to-day is not the Newport which many of you left in your boyhood and your girlhood years. Still, there are cherished and enduring landmarks remaining which you cannot fail to recognize. The noble beaches, where the sublime and eternal anthems to Jehovah are ever heard; the spacious and beautiful harbor, inviting an extensive commerce to its bosom; the rock-bound shore, which has repelled the dashing and maddened waves of the ocean since the morning of creation; the old stone mill, with its alternate classic and matter-of-fact traditionary history, the Redwood Library, where Dr. Channing "studied Theology without an instructor;" the Hanging Rocks, where Bishop Berkeley wrote his "Minute Philosopher," "Paradise," and "Purgatory;" the old Synagogue, the first erected in the United States, where the Jews ever worshiped in an unmolested manner; the Cemetery, where repose the remains of the Jews who were among the prominent merchants of Newport, at the time the principal importations from Europe were made to this port, and when it was thought by a few progressive people that at some distant day, New-York might possibly rival Newport as a commercial and mercantile city—with other monuments of the port, nearly all remain unchanged to remind you that you are once more at home on your green native isle of the sea. But the companions of your childhood, where are they? Here and there, and yonder, are a few whose warm hands will give you the token of early friendship, and your conversations of early days will be pleasant indeed. Alas! as you walk through the cemeteries you will find that a large number of the comrades of your youth are therein calmly reposing in death's long repose.

"But their spirits are with you to-day as you roam
O'er the land of your birth-place, your ocean-girt home.'

Above all, and more sacred than all, is the reflection that you have returned once more to stand by the graves of the loved and the lost; those who were near and dear to your hearts, and with whom you have passed so many happy days in this your Island Home, the fond recollection of which will linger sacredly in your minds forever. I sincerely hope that the time is not very far distant when all of you will return home and permanently locate on your native soil; if circumstances will permit, I am confident that all of you would be most happy to do so, for whatever may be our fancies for roaming, or our inducements for excitement, and the prospects of pecuniary gain abroad in early life, as we advance in years there is an interest within us which causes us to yearn for the home of our childhood, our dear native land.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he has turned
From wandering on a foreign strand."

We who have remained at home rejoice that our townsmen abroad have succeeded so well in their various avocations in their temporary homes; and we are proud that so many of you occupy eminent positions in your several localities. Although you have been so richly favored, I am confident that you all hope to return before the evening of life, so that your closing years may be quietly passed in the cherished home and amid the beautiful scenes where you first beheld the wonderful works of Him who creates, who rules, and who will finally judge the world in righteousness by the unerring standard of infallible justice!

Mayor Cranston then gave the following sentiment:

Our Invited Guests—The sons and daughters of Rhode Island—they are welcome—*welcome* to the endeared spot of their nativity.

Music—"Should auld acquaintance be forgot."

Reply by Dr. Channing, of Boston, a native of Newport, who read a letter from Gen. Washington, introducing his nephew to Dr. Channing.

When the Doctor had concluded, a collation was served, and after that the assembly was called to order again, when the President announced the second regular toast as follows:

2. *Our Island Home*—"The purest gem upon the bottom of the ocean."

Reply by Mayor Rodman of Providence, also a native of Newport. Three rousing cheers for our Island Home followed, and music by the Band—"Home, sweet home."

The third regular toast was:

3. *The early Governors of Rhode Island*—The influence of their salutary example, as men and legislators, has not been lost upon their worthy successors.

Gov. Turner responded.

GOV. TURNER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mayor and Fellow Citizens: As I look around upon this beautiful scene—this gathering of the sons and daughters of Rhode Island—I can but congratulate myself that I have the privilege of being present as one of your guests. Although not one of the sons, my recollections of the years spent in this beautiful city during my boyhood are of so pleasant a nature, that I am especially gratified to meet on this occasion my early associates and friends, many of whom now visit the home of their youth after long years of absence. But, Sir, intermingled with this pleasurable feeling is one of regret, that it had not been the privilege of some abler son of Rhode Island to respond to the sentiment which you have proposed—one who could do justice to the virtues, the patriotism and the self-devotion of my early predecessors in office. Rhode Island, Sir, is greatly proud of her early Governors and legislators, and she has come to be proud of the men who so nobly and successfully gave their time, their talents and their best energies to establish and perpetuate a Government that should promote peace, virtue, godliness and charity; under that government which we, their descendents, now enjoy all that a free and enlightened people can desire. Let us hope, Sir, that the influence of their salutary example, as men and legislators, may never be lost upon the people of this State, whose privilege and whose duty it is to select their rulers, as under our system of government we may always look for good Governors, good legislators and faithful executors of the laws, while the people remain true to themselves.

4. *The Historical Society*—May it protect the fair fame of the founders of our political and literary institutions. The memory of Abraham Redwood, the beneficent founder of that venerable institution within whose walls Channing studied theology without an instructor.

5. *The founders of Rhode Island Colony, and the "founders of the State of Rhode Island."*

Dr. King of Newport, responded.

6. *Our Native State*—The first to establish Civil and Religious Liberty—the first to arm in opposition to, and the first to declare itself independent of, the mother country. May peace ever be within its borders, and prosperity within its bulwarks.

Responded to by Wm. P. Sheffield.

W. P. SHEFFIELD'S SPEECH.

Upon this festive day, when our wanderers have again returned to the scenes of their childhood to be cheered by the causes of joy, and to be saddened by the occasions for sorrow which have happened since their departure: to enjoy a reunion of hearts with the companions of their earlier life, and be reminded of events in our history by the sight of these fields and of the monuments here about us, each one of which is associated with some event, with some transaction which will awaken some historic, some interesting recollection, is it not proper that we should recur for a single moment to those great principles which animated our fathers when they first "held forth to the world the lively experiment that a civil state might stand and but be maintained with a full liberty on religious concernments." They were the first to establish not only religious but civil liberty. Under the charter of 1643 they declared that the form of their government should be democratical. This form of government was preserved under the charter of 1663. There is abundance of evidence in our history to show how exactly our fathers comprehended these two cardinal principles of their civil polity—principles of government then at variance with all the experiences of mankind. They contained an emphatic denial of the divine right of kings, which rested upon the traditions of all the past, and yet our fathers, as it were, reached forward and drew them back from the civilization of future centuries. It is not too much to say that their discovery and adoption was the attainment of one of those stepping stones in the advancement of civilization which is attainable only after an age of trial, and from which society starts to another and higher elevation toward the universal brotherhood of the human family. Mr. S. then proceeded to say that the causes which induced the settlement of Rhode Island contain evidence of the inflexibility of purpose of the men engaged in the work. Self reliance became a necessity with them and this virtue with others was important to their descendants. Thus that blunt independence of character was impressed upon them which made Washington complain "that the Rhode Island line gave him more trouble than any men in his army." To which Col. Olny made the laconic reply, "That is precisely what the enemy say." The speaker then alluded to the fact that before the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor the people of this Island destroyed the "Liberty" and "Gaspee." All the early history of the State shows that the people were the staunchest supporters of the Declaration of Independence. The battle of Lake Erie was fought and won by Rhode Island men, and though it is nearly half a century since that determined band left their Island Home to engage in hot strife, God has spared a remnant of those who participated in the dangers of that great conflict and of the glories of victory yet to be with us. (Hearty applause.) In conclusion Mr. S. said that the history of Rhode Island, written in the spirit of philosophy, would present a record more than worthy of the palmiest days of the most ambitious nation of antiquity.

7. *The former Members of the Newport Bar*—Eminent for their talents and legal acquirements; habitually attentive and polite in all their professional relations, they win what they well deserve, the respect and esteem of all who knew them.

Responded to by C. C. Van Zandt, of Newport, who read the following letter from Chief Justice Ames:

LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE AMES.

Providence, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

Wm. C. Cozzens, Esq., Committee, &c.:

My Dear Sir: I have already been obliged to decline the polite invitation of the Committee to attend your approaching celebration on account of the state of my health, and of course must request you to put into other hands the duty and pleasure of responding to the toast in memory of your departed professional worthies. They were certainly the glory of the Bar of this State; and for talent, learning and accomplishments, were excelled in the Bar of no other State. I am glad that you design to honor them as they in their day have honored you, and regret that it will not be in my power to take part in the performance of so pious a duty. Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

SAMUEL AMES.

8. *Our distinguished Sons of the Army and Navy*—The record of their valor adds imperishable lustre to our History.

Responded to by Col. Magruder.

9. *The former Schoolmasters of Newport*—Men eminently qualified for and devoted to the duties of their profession—*we*, their pupils, are largely indebted to their labors for any success that has attended our own.

10. *Our Old Pastors*—Men of sincere and unobtrusive piety, who devoted their lives to the best interests of their fellow-men, and went to their graves like shocks of corn ready to be garnered.

Responded to by the Rev. J. M. McKenzie.

11. *Our Old Doctors*—We are the living monuments of their Esculapian skill, and while we gratefully cherish the memory of a Centre, a Turner, and a Waring, we *Hazard* nothing in saying that their *Kingly* treatment was sufficient for every *Case*.

Dr Parsons, one of the survivors of the Battle of Lake Erie, responded to this sentiment.

12. *The Ladies*—Newport in days lang syne celebrated for the beauty and accomplishments of her daughters well sustains at the present day her reputation.

13 *The History of Rhode Island*—It has been accurately and faithfully written by one of her honored sons, and will ever be prized as a valuable accession to historical literature.

The following letter was read from Gov. Fish.

LETTER FROM GOV. FISH, OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1859.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the invitation which the Committee of Arrangements for the Reunion Celebration have (through you) kindly volunteered to me for to-morrow.

I should be most happy of the opportunity to be present on this interesting occasion; but some business engagements call me to New-York, and compel me to deny myself the pleasure which the acceptance of the invitation would have afforded.

Very respectfully yours,
J. HAMILTON FISH.
W. C. Cozzens.

When the regular toasts had been read and responded to the President called upon Ex-Mayor Cozzens, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF EX-MAYOR COZZENS.

Sons and Daughters and Fellow Citizens of Newport: It is a gratifying sight to look over this vast assembly and see so many hundreds of the natives of this lovely isle, returned to their early home to hold communion and reunion with their fathers and their fathers' friends. The crowd before us to-day shows how many go abroad to how few remain at home. As one who has staid behind, and occupied one spot for thirty odd years, I am known, no doubt, to many of you; but change, that immutable law of nature, has wrought so much upon our present condition, that we are almost strangers. The fashion of the times with gentlemen to neglect the scraping duties of the toilet, so disfigures man that in many cases hardly a semblance of a likeness to a venerated and honored ancestry can be found, until a formal introduction has been made. This has puzzled many of us these last few days, and many a near relative could hardly realize the face of a returned son or friend. Different is it with our old Newport; she has scraped her face and renewed many a front of her old buildings, and no doubt to many of you, after a long absence, she presents a decided change. My eye rests on many who can recollect with me Newport twenty-five, thirty, aye, forty years ago. I see one now before me, whose first visit to this his birthplace, after an absence of forty years, while I was quite a boy, who nettled me exceedingly, at his, as I then thought, ridicule of our sleepy condition. I well remember his saying that the only sound like that of a hammer he had heard after several days' visit, was the old butcher's *cleaver*, in the old Red market, chopping a mutton bone, and *that* he distinctly heard several hundred yards distant from the shop—that and a report of a tremendous sneeze from one of our old shop-keepers (always noted for his power that way), were the only business like or animated sounds that met his ear during his visit. That was Newport. Dead, indeed. Many of you can realize this, and I have no doubt have now home back to look for the old. No place anywhere has more old been preserved. Yet, while you look for the venerated old, you will not neglect to witness the new. Wherever you look abroad, over our city extended, see the widened avenue, the new streets, the long line of new and elegant mansions which have risen up—see of a pleasant afternoon, the many hundred elegant carriages which roll by you as you stand at a given point—go back with me to the time when poor old Sammy Place had the only two-horse public carriage in town, and that not half sustained.

But I hear you ask—is all this real—or do we read and hear that all this grand display is but for a short season. Alas, it is too true! You have come at a season when our honored home puts on her beautiful attire—when in life and in earnest. Would that it was perpetual—that I could say to you we were extending our commerce, our manufactures, our general business, our railroad to connect us with the rest of mankind. These may come in time—must come—but when? Not so long as all our sons go forth to build up other cities, and too many of us who remain live on doubts and misgivings.

I have not ventured to go beyond the limits of my own memory, for tradition has long since established what Newport was a hundred years ago.

Could we once eradicate the inherited doubting, despairing character of our people, created by wars, by fears of wars, from 1776 to 1820, we might still rise and attain that position which our natural advantages should have given us.

Newport is improving of herself, and gradually increasing with adopted sons. Those who have become tired of the toils, cares and dangers of a city life have sought this Garden of Eden as their home, and may we not hope that some of you, the honored sons and daughters of Newport, will find in this re-union a rekindling of your early attachment, and a desire to return and help to swell the number of our increasing population.

When Mr. Cozzens had concluded, volunteers were called, and Benjamin C. Card, of Kansas, and the Hon. W. S. Patten, of Providence, spoke at some length. The assembly then adjourned until evening, and during the interval went to see the antiquities and other matters of interest in the town.

EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

During the evening many buildings in the city, and the tent, were brilliantly illuminated. At 8 o'clock the people reassembled in the tent, and at near 9 o'clock they were called to order by the Mayor, who stated that the exercises would consist of a poem of welcome, odes, addresses, &c.

The following was then read by Mr. Charles F. Brooks.

RHODE ISLAND'S WELCOME TO HER CHILDREN.

A voice from old Newport, a welcoming call
To her wide scattered children and grandchildren all.
Come wanderers, come home to your beautiful isle,
To the feet of your mother, the light of her smile.

In her mantle of green and her tiar of blue,
She long has been sitting and waiting for you;
The arms of her bays, too, she stretches out wide,
To waft you all in at the turn of the tide.

Her foam-whitened headlands run out o'er the deep,
Like fishes, the circling horizon to sweep,
Their bushy and beetle-browed forehead explore,
Expectant and peering blue ocean's wide floor.

She sends up her hill-tops that they too may spy
Where, happy, some bands of her truants draw nigh;
Old Tammany, Honeyman, Paradise stand
Looking wistfully out o'er the sea and the land.

In their dusky night-mantles they wait there to greet
The coming, at dawn, of the beautiful fleet;
And now the old windmills, with clatter and clack,
Fling their white arms to welcome the wanderers back.

For lo! ye are coming, ye come as a cloud,
Like doves to the windows ye eagerly crowd,
And the jubilant waters are clapping their hands
They sparkle for joy as they dance on the sands.

The tie of your home was elastic but strong,
Though wide were your wanderings—your absence though long;
Your old mother's apron string still held you fast,
They stretched but they shrunk—you are here now at last.

As the sea-bird wheels home to her rock-begirt, nest,
Ye come by your old ocean cradle to rest,
To sit at the feet of your mother awhile,
And gladden your hearts with her song and her smile.

In the murmuring music that steals on your ear,
The strain, sweet and plaintive of Memory you hear;
Your mother's old lullaby swells from the deep,
With which in your childhood she sang you to sleep.

Say home-gathered exiles, and feel ye not now
That mother's wild breathing float over your brow,
As it cheered you so often in morning tide's flush,
As it soothed you so often at eventide's hush?

Draw close to your mother, and look in her face.
No sign of estrangement or coldness you trace.
Come sit in her lap, without scruple or shame,
Old or young, you are all boys and girls just the same.

Some changes you'll note in the good lady's dress,
But she wears her old countenance nevertheless.
On her youthful old brow not a wrinkle is seen,
Unfaded her apron of emerald green

Some modern adornment you'll find here and there;
A sprig or a gem in the old lady's hair;
Some quaintly carved cameo perchance on her breast,
Or stones of rare costliness dotting her vest.

Look out on the Neck, once so fair and so free,
The neck of your mother, fair bride of the sea,
Where erst (her sole scarf) his white spray-cloud he flung,
And the olive brown beads of his ribbon were hung.

The stranger has lavished his wealth and his art,
To the matron's plain beauty new charms to impart,
With posies and pearls so bedizened and gay
You well might scarce know your old parent to-day.

Yet what are all these to the noble old dame;
Despite all these changes, her heart is the same;
Her heart is the same, and the same it will be,
Like the air and the sky and the rock and the sea.

Let them deck and improve her as much as they will,
Her look wears its true old serenity still;
Her blue eye beamed never more brightly than now,
The radiance of heaven is undimmed on her brow.

She looks on her skies and she looks on her seas,
And she says to proud worldlings, my glories are these.
She points to the children her fond arms enfold,
And she says—the true mother—My jewels behold!

Then cling round your mother—drink in the loved tones.
Not one of you all she forgets or disowns,
The sea, as it murmurs and kisses your feet,
The sky, as it sparkles, her welcome repeat.

From Coddington Cove, far across and around,
To the Flints of Old Sachuset, echo the sound.
It ripples and gurgles, and dwells in the waves,
On sandy floored beaches in pebbly floored caves.

Old Spouting Rock, eager the gladness to share,
A festive white spray flings high in the air;
And the spirits imprisoned below in his den,
Growl back a gruff greeting in thunder again.

But not these wild children of nature alone
Are glad and exult their old play-mate to own.
In the heart of the town, in the square and the street,
Old houses are *nodding* old inmates to greet.

Dear old time-colored houses! they seem, and well may,
To hold their heads higher than ever to-day;
For though they had two or three stories before,
To-day they have certainly one *story* more.

As ye saunter along by the shops of Old Thames,
Some wearing new faces, yet keeping old names,
In letters time darkened or touched with new gold,
Unmistakable signs of your welcome behold!

As ye piously turn toward the head of the town,
Curt chronicler still of her ancient renown,
Though shattered by time, the old marksman you see,
Bare, blasted, yet upright, the Liberty Tree.

As the Hero still stands to his post on the deck,
Where the balls of the foeman have left him a wreck,
And the flags' tattered remnants are shot from the mast;
"Don't give up the ship" is his cry to the last.

Come up to the hill top; there waiting for you,
With slightly changed costume, still modest and true,
Friend Redwood looks forth with the forehead he wore,
Calm, classic, majestic and pensive, of yore.

And see, too, where silent and storm-proof it stands,
And calmly looks down on the waters and lands,
The wonder and crown of the beautiful hill,
Mysteriously smiles the majestic old mill.

Strange relic of old immemorial time,
Where shadows float round thee in silence sublime,
Stonehenge of old Newport within whose charmed ground,
The ghosts of the past move mysteriously round.

Thou wondrous old landmark, when centuries roll by,
And nought but the rocks, and the sea and the sky,
Unchanged, shall be left of thy darling old town
Where every old gable has long since come down.

To grandchildren's grandchildren still thou shalt hold,
High talk of the times and the people of old,
Shalt tell how their great-great-grandfathers, when they
Were children, came hither to wander and play.

And when in some moon-lighted midnight the ghosts
Of them who once dwelt here, revisit these coasts,
And through the changed streets seek in vain up and down,
Some trace of their dear and familiar old town,

As, at last, to this Mount of Remembrance they bend
Their steps, to the great upper world to ascend,
They'll cry, as their eyes meet the reverend old Mill,
"Here, here is old Newport!—it lingers here still!"

But ye who return to your home here to-day,
Thank Heaven your old haunts have not vanished for aye;
Some crooked old lanes tell of hide and seek yet—
Old gables tell tales that you cannot forget.

Yes, children, (still children—true hearts grow not old,)
Ye breathe the same air, the same skies ye behold,
When, with fingers enraptured, your kites ye once flew,
And, puffing and wondering, your soap-bubbles blew.

Perchance the old homestead shall greet you no more,
Perchance the old meadow has long been built o'er;
But here is the clime and the soil and the place,
Where ye stooped to play marbles, the whip-top to chase.

And there, smooth and hard, lies the broad yellow sand,
Where ye once wrote your names with a light heart and hand;
Some of you have written your names since that day
In letters that will not so soon pass away.

For came there not then from the surf drum's deep tone
A voice that was heard by the spirit alone?
The voice ye still hear in the moans of the sea,
That bids you be thoughtful and reverent and free?

My children—God's children—that voice seems to say,
Where are ye?—whence come ye?—give answer to-day.
Howe'er o'er the wide world your footsteps might roam,
Say where have your thoughts, have your souls, found their home?

As ye enter Farewell-street, the musing heart burns
To think of that bourne whence no traveler returns;
What forms of the glorified rise on the soul,
Who trod these fair shores while they sought the high goal!

At Beauty's, at Learning's, at Piety's shrine,
Fair Liberty's Priesthood, with unction divine,
The Poet, the Prophet, the Martyr, they wrought
Their works for the ages, Faith's conflict they fought.

And where are they now?—are they gone? They are here—
The spirit that quickens them still hovers near;
Their memories, their names, still make fragrant the air—
True hearts, ye this day their companionship share.

As, pensive, that crowded old grave yard ye tread,
A city to you of the living—not dead!
Ye there hear a greeting more holy and true
Than our loudest welcomings offer to you.

There, then, is old Newport, safe gathered at last,
Where partings are over and changes are past;
And a voice from that host of translated ones cries,
Be thoughtful and thankful—be holy and wise!

Aye, children of freemen who gather to-day
To your great common mother your tribute to pay,
It is not the voice of a mother alone
That summons her sons their allegiance to own.

A mother's low whisper steals forth from the ground,
But hark! in the wide realm of freedom around,
In the deep undertone the rapt spirit can hear,
The Father of all, the Great Spirit is near.

O, then, as ye breathe in this health-giving breeze,
The breath of the boundless, untamable seas;
As ye tread, with free steps, the elastic green turf,
With spirits that dance to the song of the surf—

Drink in to your souls with a transport more rare,
Deep draughts of that higher, that Heavenly air;
And nerve your frail faith in temptation's dread shock,
Unshaken to stand on Eternity's rock!

On the conclusion of the Welcome, Mr. Nichols responded for the Brooklyn Delegation, as follows:

WALTER NICHOLS, OF BROOKLYN.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Committee of Arrangements: It is one of the beneficent provisions of our nature that the place of our nativity, as well as every local feature by which it has been distinguished and adorned, is impressed upon our memory, and retained by it through years of separation, and trial, and vicissitude, and in the most gloomy periods of our individual experience they will rise again through clouds and surrounding darkness as visions of light, and inspire us with fresh hopes, and renewed impulses, and increased faith in the future. Of all places which have given birth to man, and thus become endeared in the hearts of those who are born on them, what place is there more worthy of being remembered, or which has more imperishable features by which to impress itself than this which, to-day, we hail as our first home among men, and to which you now welcome us. Beautiful for situation, unsurpassed in natural scenery, genial in its climate, it combines attractions which have drawn from the most distant parts of our common country their richest, their fairest, and their most distinguished, until wealth, refinement and personal attraction are wont here to hold their court and make their temporary home, and when we add to this its history, cotemporary with the oldest cities of our land, which shows it to have been a corporation with municipal privileges and immunities when most of those which now outstrip it in the race for trade population and commercial enterprise were in their primeval state, and had no corporate existence, the record reveals it as a chosen resort for men of letters, where in the refined and cultivated society which then distinguished it, they could find sympathy, fellowship and intercourse, such as was afforded by few places on the continent. To this City, then, in which it was the glory of our youth that we were born, and to which, for many years, we have been counted strangers—to this City, rich in its reminiscences and recollections, we have this day returned by your invitation, and forgetful for a season of other associations, we accept your hospitality, and reciprocate the fraternal salutation, and claim it as our own. Most of us have been absent many years, and we now come as pilgrims to worship at the shrine of our fathers, citizens of another State, and with the cares and responsibilities of another community resting upon us. We come and for a moment lay our cares, our positions, and privileges at your feet, washed once more in the waters of the Atlantic as they break upon your shores; it is to us a sacramental rite. Partaking with you of the bread which is here broken and distributed by your order, we renew the bond which before existed between us, and feel that we are indeed sons of Rhode Island, and fellow heirs of this goodly heritage.

It is a glorious privilege, that though we be removed,
From scenes familiar to our youth, and early friends beloved;
We now and then may turn again, and rest our weary feet,
And mark each old familiar spot whose memory is sweet.
No change in after life to those who happily were placed
Obliterates the pleasant paths their early feet have traced
The ties which riper years have formed give place to those before.
And some memento viewed again the vision will restore

Let me then, for myself and in behalf of those who are with me, and by whose request I speak, thank you most heartily for the welcome you have given. Let me reciprocate the kind and brotherly love which you have expressed, and assure you that while the impressions which are this day renewed have been an impelling power in all our past performance and an inspiring cause of our present success, the memory of this day and occasion will mingle with those earlier recollections, and nerve us to greater effort and a more ardent struggle to distinguish ourselves among the assembled men of other cities, States, and nationalities, and to sustain the reputation of the land of our nativity, which shall henceforth share in the honor of our achievement.

Responses were made by other gentlemen, and at 10 P. M., as I am sending off this dispatch, they have taken a recess for refreshments, and after that other addresses are to follow. But, from all that I can learn I have sent you all that is of general interest in relation to the great Reunion of the Sons and Daughters of the Island of Rhode Island.

W——G.

A CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CROTON.

Its Impurities and the Remedy.

At the Regular Meeting of the "Gewerbererien" in this City—a Society incorporated on the 23d of March, 1859, for the purpose of promoting science among mechanics and tradesmen—an address was presented to the Secretary, by Messrs. L. J. Boeck and Dr. J. C. Adelberg, of the Polytechnic Institute, in relation to the impurities of our Croton water. The Address was as follows:

Chemical Investigation of Croton Water taken from the Lower Reservoir, New-York, Aug. 16, 1859.

A sample of Croton water taken at the place and time mentioned, proved, during chemical investigation, to be highly charged with organic substances in a different state of chemical transformation, partly so far advanced as to have yielded the ultimate soluble products of decay, as gëic acid, and humic acid, in combination with alkalies, partly in the first stages of decomposition, and then only suspended in the liquid. Like all waters charged with organic matter, this Croton water acquires a yellowish color when boiled and deposits during continued evaporation dark colored sediments. The yellow color is due to the soluble salts of gëic and humic acids; the sediment results from the insoluble combinations of these organic acids with the oxides of aluminum and iron. Besides these foreign organic substances and the common anorganic salts, the Croton water now contains sulphureted and carbureted hydrogen.

As we cannot, after consideration of the above mentioned facts, be too apprehensive of evil as emanating from the use of Croton water in its present state, two questions seem to be foremost in public interest.

1. How did the present obnoxious state of Croton water originate?

2. How is it likely to be remedied?

The lignine contained in the vegetable soil, through which the Croton River takes its course, has been the source from which all the present deleterious compound of its water have been formed. This substance, although perfectly insoluble and indifferent under the action of water and air or the different influences of weather and atmosphere alone, and resting thus inactive during a cyclus of years may be induced by the mere presence of decomposing azotized, especially animal substances, to enter with energy the course of chemical action, till all its albuminous contents are perfectly destroyed and have found a new equilibrium in compounds of more simple composition. And although the myriads of flakes in our water now cannot be the immediate result of a decaying animal body, they, without any shade of doubt, have been called into existence by the transmission of action from some such decaying animal matter, or otherwise inert vegetable fibre. Any water flowing through vegetable soil is at any moment liable to become impregnated with the soluble results of vegetable decomposition as soon as decaying azotized matter has induced action in its vegetable neighbors. We have an exact simile in alcoholic fermentation. As soon as the *vis inertiæ* of lignine is conquered, the energy of the transmitted action is regulated by circumstances, oxygen and a certain degree of temperature favoring the same. So we find, as it were, by a ferment, the whole shores of the Croton River set in a wonderful chemical action, the energy of which will die out in small degrees, as

1. The albuminous vegetable substances are transformed; or

2. As outward, circumstances become unfavorable to further action through interposition of cold, for instance.

The question—Why was the interesting phenomenon not produced sooner, or repeatedly? is as important here as it is in any other instance of fermentation. The right quality and quantity of ferment acting on a changeable body will only succeed to transient action when this body is rightly disposed, or when its atoms have attained a weak state of affinity. Let an animal body decay on a bed of sand, and no transmission of action to vegetable matter will take place; but let this bed of sand be washed away next year, and an animal body decay on an underlaying bed of vegetable soil, and the whole district will be set in chemical action.

As for the second question, we say that as we have been free from such excess of chemical action heretofore, we may reasonably expect not to be exposed to a return of the evil in coming warm seasons, though we yearly notice a small degree. Too much care cannot be employed in removing all animal bodies from the river, and in keeping its bed well supplied with sand. To remedy the existing evil now must be the care of every family in their own house. As we have stated that the impurities contained in the Croton water are partly held in suspension merely, partly dissolved in the fluid, partly absorbed as gases, the solution of gëic and humic acids have to be decomposed, and these organic acids to be precipitated in the first instance. This is done by adding pure vinegar to the water. Let stand for an hour, and then filter through a sponge filter, by which means the originally suspended and the lately precipitated vegetable substances will be removed. Then boil the water, in order to let the gaseous impurities—as sulphureted and carbureted hydrogen—escape, and the water will be purified for drinking and kitchen use. Those who wish for a nice taste may filter it after the above manipulations through a filter filled with pounded and washed marble.

BOECK & ADELBERG.

We understand from the gentleman who furnished the report of the meeting for Tuesday's paper that the Standing Committee on Technical Chemistry, is engaged in investigating the subject, with a view to the discovery of the means of counteracting a similar condition of the Croton water.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Staten Islanders Alarmed Again.

From the Richmond County Gazette, Aug. 23.

There is but one vessel at the Lower Anchorage, the brig *Hannah Crooker*, from Havana. Owing to the difficulty with the lightermen, we are likely to have a return of some of the dangerous features of Quarantine; we allude to the discharging of vessels off our shores. Thus the bark *Express*, from Havana, which has been lying in the lower bay, and was ordered to discharge off Ellis Island, will discharge to day at the upper Quarantine, because the lightermen *refuse to be controlled by the orders of the Health Officer when a vessel is discharged outside of the quarantine buoys.*

The origin of this movement is early discovered The brig *Chrysolite* discharged here yesterday. The brig *Brontes*, from Sierra Leone, has also come to the upper Quarantine to discharge. Her hides were discharged below, and carried to Connecticut; the remainder of her cargo consists of nuts, ginger and palm oil. The brig *Florida*, from Cienfuegos, has lost one man from yellow fever; is also detained five days for observation. The brig *Young Republic*, from Cardenas, all well—but the Board of Health has ordered her to be detained here five days. Brig *George Albert*, Port au-Prince, do.; brig *Ben Campbell*, Sierra Leone, do.; schooner *Bowditch*, from Port Platte, arrived with one case of simple bilious fever, has also been ordered to remain at the upper anchorage by the Board of Health of New-York for five days.

This detention here of these vessels for five days is all nonsense. If they are infected, the time is too short to reveal it; and if they are not, it is useless—and in either case it is a violation of the laws of Quarantine removal.

We have received the report from Dr. Harris, of the Hospital ship, rendered weekly to Dr. Gunn, Health Officer. From the date of last report up to 20th inst. there had been three admissions and six discharges from the floating hospital. Dr. Harris reports the first and only death that had occurred on board the Hospital ship—Moses Tewksbury, seaman, from the *J. M. Thurston*, died Aug. 12 of yellow fever,

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

Meeting of the American State Council at Geneva.

LARGE ATTENDANCE OF DELEGATES.

Gen. Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs Elected President for the Ensuing Year.

Animated Discussion as to the Time of Holding the State Convention.

THE QUESTION OF UNION WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

The Convention to be Held at Utica, on the 25th of September.

Election of Delegates to the National Convention.

Speeches of the Hon. Erastus Brooks and the Hon. Daniel Ullmann.

Geneva, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

A large number of delegates to the American State Council arrived here to-day.

The attendance is quite large, but among the members are many who have been supposed for the past two years to act with the Democrats or Republicans.

The Hon. Erastus Brooks, Lyman Odell, Gen. Scroggs, and most of the leading Americans are here; but among those presenting credentials and keeping open room, are George D. Jones, Alderman Fulmer, and Mr. Riker, of New-York, and many others who are generally classed as Democrats.

The Convention met at noon, and Gilbert C. Dean, J. B. Murray, and Chas. B. Freeman, were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

A recess was then taken till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council reassembled at 2 P. M.

Mr. J. B. Murray, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported the names of one hundred and forty delegates, who had presented credentials regular upon their faces.

Mr. Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs stated that some seven delegates from Buffalo had no credentials, owing to the mysterious absence of Charles S. Macomber with their papers in his pocket. He had started from Buffalo, but owing to some unaccountable circumstance had not yet arrived here.

Mr. Linus W. Peck desired to ask if these delegates were from Councils in actual existence.

Mr. Scroggs warmly asserted that they were, and moved their admission to the Council.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Harker of Fredonia, asked why the name of L. D. Pratt of Chatauque county, had been left off, his name having been submitted as a regular delegate.

Mr. Pratt's name was then put on the list.

The Rev. F. William Walker, of Brooklyn, took the floor, and asked why his name did not appear in the list of delegates.

Mr. C. B. Freeman, on the part of the Committee, stated that a credential from Council No. 43, Second Ward, Brooklyn, had been presented, bearing the name of F. W. Walker as delegate, but the majority of the Committee had resolved to discard the credentials and not admit the delegate.

Mr. Walker asked on what grounds.

Mr. Freeman replied, because the Committee did not believe the delegate to be an American.

Mr. Walker rose to speak, when the Chair rapped him to order.

Mr. Barker, of Fredonia, moved that Mr. Walker be allowed to address the Convention.

Motion carried.

Mr. Walker then vindicated his Americanism. He spurned every allegation that he was not an American. He had no sympathy with and owed no allegiance to any other party.

Mr. Wilcox, of Seneca, then moved that Mr. Walker be admitted.

Mr. W. D. Murphy desired to say before the question was put that if this proscription policy was to be adopted, he should move to exclude from the Convention all delegates holding offices under the Republicans. [Great applause.] He saw around him several such ones. He (Murphy) would not suffer any man to sit here, if Mr. Walker was rejected, who was a Republican office-holder.

Mr. H. J. Irving denounced the expulsion of Mr. Walker. He was probably a better American than many upon the Committee.

Mr. C. B. Freeman took upon himself the responsibility of the rejection of Mr. Walker. He did not believe him to be an American.

Alderman Fulmer, of New-York, vouched for Mr. Walker's Americanism. He was as good an American as he (Fulmer) was.

The motion to admit Mr. Walker was then carried.

Mr. C. B. Freeman said that he would now move to admit all the delegates that had been regected by the Committee—Mr. G. O. Jones. [Laughter.]

The motion was put, but no one voted in the affirmative, and Mr. Jones was rejected.

Mr. Jones rose to speak, but was rapped to order by the Chair.

Mr. L. W. Peck moved to nominate Mr. H. Northrup for President for the ensuing year by acclamation. Motion carried.

Mr. Northrup, in a brief speech, declined the nomination, as business prevented him from fulfilling its duties. All he desired was a position as high private in the American ranks.

A motion then prevailed to appoint a Committee of Eight to present names for officers for next year.

When the Committee was announced, the name of N. S. Benton was upon it.

Mr. W. D. Murphy objected to Mr. Benton being placed on the Committee, as his name had not been announced as a delegate.

The Chair—Mr. Benton's name is on the list, and the gentleman from Albany is mistaken.

Mr. Murphy—Then I object to his name on the ground that he is not an American. [Cheers and hisses.]

The Chair—No question is before the house.

The name of Mr. L. Lounsberry was then substituted for that of Mr. Benton, the latter not being present.

On the retirement of the Committee, Mr. Chandler moved that a committee of three be appointed to collect subscriptions to meet the expenses of the meeting.

Some inquiry arose as to how much was required.

The Secretary said he thought $160,—that being the amount taken for the expenses last year by Mr. C. D. Brigham.

The President said that the expenses of the room would be $15 a day.

A subscription was then taken up, and $23 47 was collected.

Hon. Erastus Brooks, from the Nominating Committee, reported the following officers:

President—G. A. Scroggs of Erie.
Vice-President—Amos H. Prescott of Herkimer.
Secretary—James W. Husted of Westchester.

These gentlemen were then unanimously elected by the Convention.

The Secretary stated that he had been requested to ask subscriptions from the Committee who were absent when the hat was passed around.

The eight members of the Committee then added $3 to the amount previously collected.

Gen. Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs was conducted to the Chair by the following Committee: Hon. Erastus Brooks, and Messrs. Chatfield and Chandler.

Mr. Scroggs on taking the Chair briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

Hon. Erastus Brooks then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this State Council be authorized and directed to call a State Nominating Convention at ——, on Wednesday, the 21st day of September next.

Mr. Van Schaick, of Schenectady, moved to amend by naming Syracuse as the place and the 9th of September as the time of holding the Convention.

Mr. Watson, of Essex, moved to name Albany as

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE FILES BY THE HUNGARIAN.

Additional and Interesting Intelligence.

Files of London and Liverpool papers, forwarded by the *Hungarian* were received yesterday. The dates are one day later than by the *Bremen*.

We find various matters of interest, which we extract.

Letters from Florence contain the expected and very good news that Garibaldi is about to assume the command of the Tuscan army.

A Turin letter in the *Indépendance Belge* states that a defensive confederation appears to have been decided on between Modena, Tuscany and the Legations. For military purposes the three States shall be considered as one, and the command of all the central forces of Italy will be given to one general.

The *Indépendance Belge* says: "We are assured that there will be no official reception on the occasion of the fête of the 15th of August, the Emperor intending to set out immediately for the Pyrenees." "It is expected," says another journal, "that the Emperor will stay a fortnight at St. Sauveur, when the court goes into country, the Empress going straight on to Biarritz, where His Majesty would afterwards rejoin her. Orders have been given that everything should be ready to receive the court at the imperia villa on the 18th inst."

OUR GERMAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Austrian Policy—State of the Empire of Germany—Growing Agitation—Democratic Movements—Affairs in Bohemia, Hungary and the Tyrol.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Munich, Friday, July 29, 1859.

In order to attain to a better view of the present state of things in Germany and Austria, it is quite necessary to touch a few points of Austria's past. What is it that has kept and is still to keep together this singular piece of mosaic, made up of nearly 40,000,000 of Germans, Magyars, Italians, Roumanians and Sclaves, the last mentioned race alone having numerous branches quite foreign to each other, as the Bohemians on the one extreme, and the Italian speaking Dalmatians on the other. Austria is called a part of Germany, but only a sixth part of its population is German, and their main advantage over the other parts of the Empire consists in a certain preference shown to their language and in their having the capital. These people have lived side by side without becoming united in feeling or language; no one nationality has been dissolved in another, or approximated this, except perhaps the Bohemians, who are the Scotch of Austria—that is, have the energy and enterprise.

When the Turks threatened Christian Europe on the southeast, Austria, lying as she did on the frontiers, was Europe's, and especially Germany's, protecting power. The House of Hapsburg bore the standard of Europe, and this state of things, during its continuance, gave Austria her importance and kept her heterogeneous elements together. The Imperial crown of the German empire, worn by the Houses of Hapsburg and Lorraine for four centuries, gave them the first place among European dynasties. They employed this position and the power of the German nation quite as much to Austria's as Germany's advantage. When the danger from the Turks—the common necessity which bound her nationalities together—was past, (1697,) Austria lacked this bond of union. She could not prevent the aggression of the Russian as she had of the Turkish power. Having thus lost her importance to Europe, and even to Germany, the problem of governing her mixture of nationalities became more difficult—the related peoples on the frontiers increased the difficulty and danger, since in no case but that of the Hungarians, did Austria embrace the whole of any one of those peoples which made up her aggregate. There were other Italians and Sclaves and Roumanians to keep awake the desire of nationa independence in the minds of their brethren, within the Austrian empire. Then, in the time of Napoleon I., the House of Hapsburg laid aside the crown of the German empire, perhaps because it seemed a small and worthless affair by the side of that of the French Emperor. But still something was lost even by this. Certain great national associations have died out—the position which Austria once held in Germany has become an almost forgotten thing; for although the common danger united with Germany against Napoleon in 1813–15, and the restoration of the Empire was discussed and its recollections revived at the Vienna Congress, yet the thirty years of Metternich's politics have wiped them out.

The state of things has, therefore, become such in Germany that to strive for civil and religious freedom is to fight against Austria—is to come even in unpleasant contact with that selfish, double-faced system by which Germany is treated as the hot-bed of a liberalism dangerous to her existence, and yet, on the other hand, as the source of her power. In other words, Germany must all be together when Austria is in danger; at all other times Austria has her own policy. It seems to have been her mission to keep down the spirit of freedom in the German States, and then use them for her own purposes, and she has succeeded very well till now. Metternich's policy eemed to have been to create a moral waste around Austria in order to keep off the revolution, and yet he would have failed, and in 1848 the empire would have fallen to pieces, but for Russia's aid. There has long been everywhere in Germany an increasing desire for unity. In 1848 this stood some chance to be realized. A united executive and popular representation of all Germany might have been effected had not Austria prevented it. Another step towards this unity is the possession of Schleswick-Holstein, which Austria opposed. When the Confederation had occasion to form the basis of a navy, Austria yielded to the common necessity, but had the ships sold again as soon as the immediate occasion for their use was past, that they might not become the basis of union, and that only Austria might have a navy. Thus has she ever striven to prevent such union of all the German States as might diminish the relative importance of Austria, by presenting united Germany in her stead. By the concordat with the Pope, the reforms introduced by the Toleration Edict of the Emperor Joseph II. (1781) have been paralyzed, and the education of the youth and control of the Press given over to the clergy. Against all this, the sense of the nation, Catholic and Protestant, revolts, but has been partly quieted by promises.

Since 1848 Austria has made it her main object to complete her system of centralization by keeping down every desire for independent national existence in each of her various nationalities. The Metternich Government had pursued the policy of exciting a kind of feeling of rivalry between the different nations of the Empire—to favor one against another, as Hungarians against Poles, and thus use the former to chastise the latter—the Magyars to keep down the Sclaves. The Crown-lands or Provinces of Austria have been reduced to a kind of districts, somewhat after the model of the Departments of France. To be conservative is to oppose all efforts at favoring these national feelings in Italians, Germans, Poles, Roumanians, Hungarians, and Servians. This centralization is Austria's policy, and her very existence depends upon carrying it out, for if the national feelings were fostered and encouraged in the several provinces, it would probably lead to the dissolution of the empire and the independence of its several nationalities. The Congress of Vienna determined that the City of Cracow should remain a free city, with its own Bishop, university and other institutions. Austria, however, could not allow such centre of free agitation for the whole Polish people to remain. It would have subjected her to constant danger of the loss of Poland. This provision of the Congress of Vienna was violated and Cracow subjugated. It was the same principle which made Austria oppose the union of the two Danubian Principalities. Austria cannot admit the principle that States are to be formed or dissolved upon this national basis. The precedent might be used against her. The reason is, therefore, clear, why Austria is never ready to give its own constitution to each of her national provinces this would favor their national development, and thei desire for independent existence might also help them to an organization for carrying out their plans. We may, therefore, take it for granted, that nothing but the reverses of war, or the strongest pressure both from without and from within, will ever bring Austria to the point of actually giving separate constitutions, or any important concessions to the parts of the Empire.

It will serve as an illustration of the above view, to mention here the terms of alliance which Coun Rechberg, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have proposed to Gen. Willisen, who was sent from Berlin to Vienna on a special mission, soon after the breaking out of the war in Italy. They were as follows: Conquest for Austria of Sardinia as far as the river Sesia—abolishment of the constitution of Sardinia—modification and stronger confirmation of those treaties with the other Italian States, by which a decisive influence is secured to Austria over all but Sardinia. These terms have been stated in the papers as those proposed by Austria to Prussia, and I have seen no contradiction. They probably contain the truth. Does this show that Austria designs to give free constitutions to her people, or rather her peoples? Would she make war to abolish the constitution of the independent State of Piedmont, with the design of giving constitutions to her own provinces of Lombardy and Venice, Hungary and Bohemia? Austria made war to abolish the constitution of Naples, in 1820—she has done the same in several instances when the smaller German States have made somewhat strong movements in the direction of free development. There are no reasons for supposing a change for the better in her policy, unless they are found in connection with the recent treaty of peace, or the pressure of her own internal condtion.

There are not wanting intimations in the German papers friendly to Austria, that the process of improvement has already commenced in parts of that empire. As an instance, a letter from Tyrol, in the Augsburg *Gazette*, under date of July 21, says in effect: That the peace is there regarded as but an armistice—that Austria will, however, be rejuvenated by her internal reforms—that mere half-way concessions, coming as it were by drops, will serve only to excite the thirst of the revolution. As a proof that something is really about to happen, the writer adds that the forest-direction is given up, and the number of persons for the execution of forest-laws reduced—that the law for the equality of the religious confessions is said to be already in the hands of the Stadtholder—that the people are ready for its introduction—that a monster address could be got up among the peasants—that the Priests are *wise* enough not to raise a hand in support of the antiquated intolerance, and no others would *wish* to do so. It speaks further of the necessity of relieving the Press from the guardianship of the clergy—change in the laws for the transfer of real estate, &c.

The above reference has been introduced to afford an opportunity of adding that most of the numerous similar letters may be taken either for *nothing*, or a little *more*, or a little *less* than that amount, according to circumstances. It states nothing as *fact*, but that there is a slight yielding in the execution of the forest-laws. As *rumor*, it states that a law providing for religious equality has got as far as into the hands of the Stadtholder; some other things are referred to as desired by the people, and necessary to their satisfaction. The *facts* may be true. Slight meliorations may have been introduced merely to amuse and quiet the people, until the time for popular action shall have passed by. Such letters, too, may have been written for the purpose of notifying the Government what *ought* to be done, and what the people *expect*; and this cannot be so well done as by the grateful acknowledgment that the work *seems* already to have commenced, and is likely to be carried through. What if a new toleration edict for Tyrol—the only part of the Empire in which that of Joseph II. was not promulgated—*should* be in the hands of the Governor and get no further? What if it should be *promulgated* in Tyrol where there are no Protestants to profit by it, and still omitted in Hungary, where thousands are sighing for it and having their bibles even confiscated and sold as old paper to paper mills? What if it should be promulgated everywhere, and still the concordat remain in force to paralyze its working, as it now does the above-named edict of the Emperor Joseph, which is still supposed to be in force? These expressions of doubt have not been introduced by way of discrediting all intimations of reform in the Government of Austria, but to show that, in view of the elements of which she is made up, and the policy by which she has hitherto been governed, it will be soon enough to believe the talk about reform when the reforms themselves shall have been fully inaugurated.

The above, however, has all been brought forward as introductory to a view of Germany's condition and prospects. At the date of my last the people had not yet so far recovered from the shock produced by the news of peace, as to be able to do anything more than shrug the shoulders or raise the hands, and utter exclamations of disappointment and chagrin, and, in some parts, curse Prussia. All had hoped that the war would continue until something "turned up" to bring about the only two objects upon which all Germans, or at least all not on a throne or near one, are united—*the downfall of Napoleon and the unity of Germany*. Now they have had time to survey a little the state of things, and many are sad to think that another storm must either be waited for or got up to accomplish the general wish. Some are for getting up the storm, some for waiting to have it come, and scarcely two minds agree as to the measures which should be used for bringing on the storm, or the attitude in which it should be awaited.

The subject of the unity of Germany is freely discussed. The princes themselves are doubtless in favor of this unity in some form, and the particular plans for it are now somewhat freely brought forward—not so much, however, in newspapers, so far as I have observed, as in pamphlets and the quarterlies. The following are the principal plans suggested: 1. Restoration of the Empire. 2. Division of Germany between Austria and Prussia. 3. Modification of the present German Confederation. 4. A Republic. Under each of the above there are numbers of plans for the particular Constitution of the Empire, Kingdoms, Confederation or Republic. I will state in general a few of those plans to which I have read or heard the most favorable references. These will come mainly under the head of modifications of the Confederation. Perhaps the most prominent plan for the modification is that the individual States shall abolish all direct relations to foreign countries—receive and send no Ministers and Consuls—have no separate army or navy, and perhaps no post-office departments, as they have now no separate system of customs—that is, that Germany shall be, as the United States, but one country so far as its relation to foreign countries is concerned. In many of the more properly internal matters, it is also proposed to have uniformity. *Another* plan is that the Confederation shall be composed of *three* members, viz: *Austria, Prussia*, and all the smaller States constituting themselves into a *third*, the three members being equal. All the plans provide for a popular parliamentary representation, as also for an Upper House whose membership shall be partly by inheritance, and partly by election, and it is suggested that the smaller princes who shall have been induced to give up their thrones for some consideration shall constitute a portion of the Upper House. Still further there is a party which proposes that Prussia shall assume the initiative, and *conquer* the unity of Germany, by setting aside the princes and incorporating their several dominions with her own. These are called the Democrats.

This subject of Germany's unity is now *the* subject. It is in every one's mind, if not always in his mouth. As the armies are being withdrawn from the field, even the Democrats are calling out their forces. A meeting of the remains of those of 1848 has been held at Eisenach for the purpose of reorganization and continued agitation. They demand a parliamentary representation under the lead of Prussia, either as above suggested or otherwise. The Bavarian Parliament is now together, and this subject of Germany's unity gives coloring to all its debates, and they have been very spirited during the three or four days that they have been together. The same is true elsewhere—that is, there is agitation.

Since writing the above, I have seen in the Vienna correspondence of the Augsburg *Gazette* of to-day a reference to an article in the *New Prussia Gazette*, which had been published as a communication from Bohemia, objecting to the Austrian centralization—proposing a kind of confederation instead of the Central Government at Vienna—that Bohemia and Hungary (and of course the other provinces) be the individual members of this confederation, under one of their own nobility, the country officials being natives, and the presidents of the several districts being settled in the country, the central bureaus at Vienna being abolished. The correspondent ridicules the suggestion as equivalent to asking the Emperor to abdicate. This will be seen to correspond with the views expressed in the first part of this letter. I have just read, too, in the Augsburg *Gazette*, in a letter from South Tyrol, that a Committee of sixteen is to come together on the 1st of August to express in form the wishes of the people of Tyrol. It is a kind of Fore-Parliament. Whether these wishes will be listened to when expressed, as also whether this Fore-Parliament will be followed by regular meetings of a Parliament elected by the people, is not yet so certain.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THE ATTITUDE OF GARIBALDI—THE DEMANDS OF CENTRAL ITALY.

Correspondence of the London News.

Garibaldi's Head-Quarters, Lovere, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859.

In order that you may be on your guard against the usual exaggerations of the reactionary press of Europe, I hasten to inform you that two foolish revolutionary attempts have been on the point of breaking out in Tuscany. Although they were both intended to do much mischief to the national cause of Italy, the objects they aimed at were widely different. The first attempt to alter the actual state of affairs was organized at Florence by a few minions of the Grand Duke; the second was the work of a few madmen, who had taken it into their heads to proclaim the republic at Leghorn. However, the good sense of the population on one hand, and the firmness of the central Government on the other, soon put down these lawless manifestations, which, if successful, would have, no doubt, greatly increased the hopes of the Austrian party. It seems that the leadership of the Florence movement had devolved on the Countess Bocella, a natural daughter of the late Prince Esterhazy, a lady very well known for her Austrian prepossessions. This lady had organized a sort of secret society amongst the peasants of Prince Demidoff, and, supported by a few priests, she hoped to give to Florence the benefit of a second night of Saint Bartholomew. The Provisional Government of Tuscany being on its guard was easily able to baffle the mad attempt, and some of the ringleaders having been put into the prisons of the Palazzo Vecchio, all danger of Ducal restoration was over in less than two hours. The second attempt was not less ridiculous than the first, although it boasted for its motto, "God and the people." It was directed by a few men of Leghorn, who, calling themselves Republicans, had come to a determination to save Italy from Austria, France and Piedmont. You see that the enterprise was of some magnitude, and that it could only have been inspired by a certain great politician. People here—mind that I am at Garibaldi's head quarters, amongst the flower of the Italian youth, amidst those brave soldiers who in 1849 were the most gallant champions of Venice and Rome—are unanimous in believing that the authorship of the Leghorn affair must be attributed to Mazzini, for they say it bears all the characteristics of his former revolutionary exploits. The same proclamations, the same arms, seem to have been seized, the same class of conspirators has been arrested. I am now stating what I have heard reported here, but, for the honor of Mazzini, I hope he is quite a stranger to this mad and guilty attempt at revolutionizing the provinces of Central Italy. Whilst these follies have proved unsuccessful it appears that the Provisional Governments of Modena, Parma, Tuscany, and Bologna, have signed an offensive and defensive league to meet the emergencies of the future. The 13th article of this Convention gives the command of the Confederate army to a General to be appointed by the different Governments of the league. This is a wise decision, the result of which will be to unite the direction of the federative forces under one chief. Were I to believe a rumor current here, General Garibaldi will be intrusted with the command of the army. I think, however, the rumor is at least premature, for an officer of the general staff told me this morning that no orders for departure have yet been given. What is certain is, that seventeen Roman battalions have been sent by the Provisional Governments of the Romagna toward the Catolica. When arrived there half of them will be directed on Urbino, the other half on Gubbio and Perugia. These battalions will soon be increased by 2,000 volunteers dismissed from the Piedmontese service, and by others coming from the Romagna, Ferrara and Comacchio. The patriotic army has also at its disposal eight field guns and two squadrons of dragoons. With these forces it can both meet the Papal Swiss troops, and maintain order in the provinces. If the danger should come from Modena, Parma, or Tuscany, they will be able to join the confederate troops there, and to repel any attempt that may be made by the pretenders to the thrones of those little States.

The more I study the progress of public opinion among the volunteers, the more I am convinced that Napoleon's influence is quite gone. You are aware that Gen. Garibaldi's headquarters are established in this village of the Val Trompia. This place may, therefore, be considered as the very focus of Italian patriotic aspirations, for both officers and men belong to the enlightened class of Italian society. I have spoken with a great many of them, and they are unanimous in condemning the peace, and in accusing the Emperor of having sacrificed Italy to his selfish and mysterious projects. Were I to believe the officers of the *Cacciatori dell' Alpi*, such is also Garibaldi's opinion. He thinks that Victor Emanuel has been the first victim of the Imperial bargain at Villafranca. These high spirited young men, as well as their gallant General, laugh at the idea of an Italian confederation, framed by Count Walewski, and are confident that before the month of September is over they shall take up arms again with the object of setting Italian affairs to rights. "All our hopes," one of Garibaldi's officers said to me, "are now centered in England. If she abandons us, a revolution will soon break out, and, headed by our gallant King, we shall show to Europe that both Austrian Governments and Austrian princes are quite an impossibility in Italy."

The Piedmontese general head-quarters have been ordered to leave Brescia, and are now on their way to Turin. As soon as the armistice is over the army will be placed on a peace footing, and the troops still encamped in the neighborhood of Brescia, Salò, Desenzano, and Carpenodole will be sent to garrison the newly-acquired Lombard towns. Gen. Cialdini will be sent to Bergamo; Fanti will remain at Brescia; Durando will garrison Milan, Lodi, and Cremona. The other divisions will go back to Piedmont, where the recruits of the forthcoming Lombard conscription will also be sent for drilling purposes.

From what I hear, it is the intention of Commendatore Ratazzi to have an army of 100,000 men before the present year is over. This will be the force of Sardinia in time of peace, and double the number can be easily organized if war is resumed. It seems that the organization of the new army will be intrusted to Gen. Petitti, one of the most distinguished officers of the army. Count Petitti was at the head of Gen. La Marmora's staff during the war, and he has proved the best officer that Piedmont has. Col. Govone will assist him in this difficult work, and it is to be hoped that by their exertions Piedmont will, ere long, muster a thoroughly good army, ready to face events, whatever they may be.

Yesterday, when I left Brescia for this place, I was informed that the painters of the town had been engaged by the French commander to paint anew some gun-carriages left behind by the Austrians. It seems that the French Emperor is not satisfied with the number of Austrian guns captured by his troops at Solferino—some others must be added, to gratify Parisian curiosity and vanity. To attain this object the Austrian guns left in the Castle of Brescia are going to be hastily painted black and yellow, and in two days they will be dispatched to Paris to swell the number of French trophies during the forthcoming show of the 15th of August. Besides these guns, so cheaply conquered, his Majesty has asked for two more, which have some historical importance attached to them. The first of these pieces formerly belonged to Gonzagas, the second is a French gun captured by the Austrians during the French Republican wars. King Victor Emanuel has of course given up the guns to his Imperial relative, so the Parisians may admire them in front of the Hotel des Invalides.

Two Austrian officers of rank are now at Brescia, with the object of inspecting the hospitals and drawing up a list of their wounded, who are rather numerous. I have been assured that two of our countrymen, who belong to a hussar Regiment are amongst them; but such is the inability of the Italians to pronounce English names that I was unable to make out who they are. This evening I shall return to Brescia on my way to Milan, where I shall arrive the day after to-morrow. I am anxious to see how the Milanese will receive their new King, for the solemn entrance of Victor Emanuel is to take place on Sunday next. I hear of great preparations going on. Nothing will be wanting for that great occasion except the iron crown, which, as you know, has been carried to Verona by Gyula's orders. Victor Emanuel, however, has no cause for much grief about it, because if the crown of the Lombard kings is wanting, the affections of his new people are all with him. You know how the thin plate or fillet of iron which lines the diadem, and whence the crown derives its name, is stated to have been hammered from one of the nails employed in the crucifixion of our Saviour, and hence the crown is also called the "Sacro Chiodo." What is still more displeasing to the Milanese is, that the Austrians have also carried away the outer part of the crown, which is of gold, with enameled flowers. Let us hope that Francis Joseph will be comdelled to restore it to its former owners.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN ITALY.

Capt. Blakeley, the writer of the subjoined communication, was the correspondent of the London *Times* at the Austrian head-quarters at the moment the battle of Magenta took place. His testimony as to the conduct of Marshal Gyulai is, therefore, as trustworthy as it is interesting:

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir:—In a letter from an ex-correspondent in the *Times* of to-day, I see it asserted that a story was current at Verona that the battle of Magenta was lost because Count Gyulai sat down to dinner on the receipt of Count Clam's demand for reinforcements, and would not attend to business till after his all important meal.

I was with Count Gyulai nearly all that day, and I know that except a crust of bread at Magenta he ate nothing between 7 o'clock (his usual hour for breakfast) and 11 at night. He rode from Abbiate-Grasso with his whole staff to Magenta at 12½ o'clock—rather an early hour for dinner.

It will never now be known whether Count Gyulai was competent to conduct a war or not, if allowed to form his own plans; but it cannot be seriously doubted that the Emperor chose him because he believed him to be the most fit person, having shown great ability as Minister of War during the difficult period of 1849, and having also, when in command at Trieste, kept his province in order, and greatly assisted Radetzky in organizing an army to reconquer Lombardy. The conduct of Prince Edward Lichtenstein and of Count Clam at Solferino certainly gives probability to the truth of Count Gyulai's complaints of their failing him at Magenta.

It may interest your readers to know that at Solferino, as well as at Magenta, there was a small but brilliant charge of cavalry, and commanded by the same man, Count Edelsheim. This officer obtained leave to break through the French line between its centre and right with what remained of his regiment, the "Preussen" Hussars. He did so, opposed only by Chasseurs d'Afrique, who dismounted to fire on the charging Austrians, but were cut down almost to a man, all their horses being captured. Count Edelsheim penetrated quite to the French rear, but, finding that supports did not follow as he expected, was obliged to cut his way back, the French having collected infantry, cavalry, and artillery to bar his retreat. One of his squadrons lost all but 15 men, so you may imagine the resistance he met.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. A. BLAKELEY,
Captain, Half-pay, Royal Artillery.

Aug. 4.

PEACE PROSPECTS AT VIENNA.

The *Débats* contains the following correspondence from Vienna, dated Aug. 2: "The nearer we approach the period fixed for the meeting of Zurich, the difficulties which seem likely to adjourn a pacific understanding appear to become greater and greater. Among the difficulties which are far from being solved, there is, in the first place, the great question, whether the Venetian fortresses are to be occupied by a garrison exclusively Austrian or by mixed troops belonging to the future Confederation. The political association of the Peninsular nations being accomplished, it would seem that each of them being equally interested in the maintenance of order and independence in the Confederated States, ought to have a right to send its quota of troops to the fortresses in question. Such is the system of the Germanic Confederation, upon the basis of which it has been thought that of Italy would be organized. Doubts have, however, been raised, after what has lately passed in Germany, whether that system would be precisely the best that could be adopted for Italy. But it is already plain to foresee, from what is said here, that Austria will not in any case renounce her right to the exclusive occupation of the the Italian fortresses left under her rule. She will never consent to allow any military force but her own to enter those places, and, above all, will she object to receive a single soldier of the King of Sardinia in her garrison. And yet this great question ought to be settled diplomatically before the plenipotentiaries meet at Zurich. A new project which has been talked of is this—that the Italian Confederation should construct two or three first-class fortresses at their common expense. But Austria, whose financial resources diminish day by day in the most alarming manner, cannot agree to this plan; she feels that her own formidable fortresses are quite sufficient to secure her exclusive domination in Venetia, and she has no interest in the erection of federal fortresses in Italy. The Turcos, of whom three battalions are encamped at St. Maur, are now the lions of Paris. They seem to get leave of absence very easily, for I have seen numbers of them about the streets within the last two days. They are followed by a wondering mob, among whom there are always numbers ready and desirous to treat them to wine, which, in spite of the precepts of Mahomet, they imbibe very freely."

PERSONAL GOSSIP ABOUT THE FRENCH EMPEROR IN ITALY.

From the London Letter in the Birmingham Journal.

Every day adds to the number here of eye-witnesses and tale-bearers from the seat of the late war, and among the tales they bear, few are perhaps more singular than those concerning the anxiety of L. N. B. to get hold of the English newspapers at the earliest possible moment, and at moments earlier than had hitherto been imagined possible. For a wonder, he resorted to no mystification in doing this, but rather did it ostentatiously, as if there was a purpose in the publicity of the operation, as doubtless there was, or he wouldn't do it—for what does he ever do that hasn't some object to serve besides the ostensible one? He had most of the London journals addressed to himself personally, with full subscription, "Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French," at heads quarters in Italy, from a well-known London newsagency; and with his own hands tore off the covers [some of which are being exhibited here,] and without intervention of secretary, interpreter, or other linguistical auxiliary, set to reading the broad-sheets, which he does with a rapidity that suggest he would have made a sharp editor had his business been to write "we" with a pen on foolscap for a few thousand British noodles, instead of with half a million of bayonets on the hearts of a score and a half million Frenchmen. For reasons which the initiated in such matters will appreciate, but which those which are not so could not understand, imperial eagerness was not elicited in respect to the contents of the journals in his own interest here. He didn't care to know what was said of him by his two retained morning prints in this capital, and which are trumpeted in France as the true exponents of the *entente cordiale* here when it is his cue to harp on that string as a quietus to the Tear'um and anti-peg top strain; one of these journals, which vaunts special allegiance to a certain "truly British Minister," as methodically taking its instructions from the Foreign Bureau in Paris and the French Embassy here, as though their Excellencies Count W. and Count P. were regular contributors on the Strand staff, purveyors of "copy" to printer's devils, which they virtually are, and in the interest of a Mephistopheles blacker than Guttenberg or Caxton ever had an impression of. Neither did His Majesty much care to know what is said against him in Blackfriars. He appears to have had a key to the meaning of the bolts launched in that quarter; to know that a grain of judicious abuse is worth tons of inopportune flattery; and as he is one who never forgets anything, whereas the highly enlightened British nation never recollects anything, not even itself, he remembers tha in the very samechannel the Crimean war was discountenanced in the very words and on the very date afterwards made public in the then unknown and undreamt of memoranda from the Court of St. Peters burg to the Court of St. James, as was most circumstantifully pointed out by Layard, who therein made an exploration worth all his Nineveh excavations, had it been appraised as it ought. But it served simply for a passing exclamation of idiot wonder, and there an end. The concernments of Sesostris, Semiramis, and Sardanapalus, Sennacherib, and ladies and gentlemen of that family, who were all dead and buried a thousand years before Christianity, possessed the liveliest interest for Britons in the latter half of the Nineteenth Century of the Christian era; but the business under our own nose, the mysterious means employed to lead us by the nose, are ignored as a bore and a nuisance. It is consolatory, however, to those who respect intellect for its own sake to know that everybody is not equally oblivious and insensible on this head; and assuredly our esteemed ally is of the number. He gives much more attentive study to our idiosyncracy than we do ourselves, and doubtless will acquaint us with the result of his investigation, one of these fine mornings, in a fashion that will astonish the most unsophisticated of our natives. Meanwhile, as we were saying, he measures us, not by what we call public opinion, which means nothing at all, for well he knows that the opinion of to-day is a very different thing from the commodity so designated yesterday, and that to-morrow's will be the opposite of both, but by what is in the brain of one or two heads here in the "credulity and connivance." or connivance line, the distinction between the copulative and disjunctive conjunction making all the difference in this world, and probably a good deal in the next. Hence His Majesty cared more for a certain small semi-demi Governmental print than for all things else in Egypt type; but possibly only to read it backwards, and, possessing the clue to the cipher, to extract from it a meaning the reverse of what it discloses to the unspeculative ox eye of unruminating Bull. Be this inference correct or the contrary, the fact is as stated; so draw from it what conclusion yuo please.

Another of the tales brought home from the wars is that Louis Napoleon was in mortal fear of fever; not for himself, but for his army; though he has a trepidation concerning agues on his own account, having been singularly free from all such ailments, though often exposed to their influence in America, and believing, or affecting to believe, that once his "star" enters on the shivering line a smash must soon follow. Accordingly this is alleged by some one in particular, who had the means of knowing, if propinquity to the chief personage could give the knowledge, as a main reason for the precipitate pressing of the peace especially as some of the sanitary *savans* reported that there was dysentery and all other intestinal evils that flesh is heir to in every bucket of water within the Quadrilateral, and that to be out of its pestilential precincts ere disease became epidemic was a *sine qua non*. As this logic applied with tolerable force on the other side also, it proved efficacious with the Austrian, who, moreover, in addition to the general gastric derangement with which he was menaced, was laboring under a congestion of the liver, the biliary ducts being surcharged with wrath against Prussia and England. The Gaul took advantage of the spleen, and we all know what has followed thus far; but what further may follow none of us know, though a few, perhaps, could make a tolerably shrewd guess, and may make a shrewder ere the world is three months older. But by that time we shall have flocks of the solan tribe ready, in their own conceit at all events, to save this capital from the descendant of Brennus. Notwithstanding all that is said about the peace, there is a prodigious erysipelas of bellicose ardor among the Cockneys. Judge if this be not so when you learn that, in the course of yesterday alone, a single collector gathered £500 for the City Rifle Brigade, with promises of much more, if needed—as it will be; so let your gunmaking Vulcans keep at their locks and barrels, hammer and tongs, and the more of those irons they have in the fire the less likely are they to burn their fingers, at least while the appetite for preparatory arms keep at its present heat. Perhaps your Hardware Villagers will be able practically to appraise whether this feeling extends to the better classes, from the fact of a sale that took place at Forster's, the fashionable auctioneer's, in Pallmall, on Wednesday, at which a variety of fowling-pieces and other weapons were disposed of. Double guns of Moore's (described as the favorite maker of Prince Albert) brought from fourteen to twenty guineas each; they were said to be "noted for their shooting, and the property of a most celebrated shot," and a double gun, by the same maker, with barrels by Purdey, "the property of a nobleman who, as a game and pigeon shot, is unequalled, this gun add its fellow being those with which he won nearly all his matches"—220. Mantons, both Joe and John, brought rather less. These pribes seemed greatly to dissatisfy the auctioneer, who remarked, with a plainness that will be appreciated in the Hardware Village, that the buyers could not know what they were buying, for Birmingham rubbish would bring nearly as much, and with those guns a man could shoot without fear of blowing his head off. The buyers, however, did seem to know perfectly well what they were buying; for there were many of them, all up to the mark, and the competition for the guns, of which there were about a score, was very close. Rifles by Lang, Forsyth, and Wilkinson, all in first-rate condition, and with apparatus, brought from £5 to £10. A revolver, by Baker, Fleet-street, sold for £2 10s. The most distressing sacrifice, however, was a beautiful pair of Joe Manton's dueling pistols for £4 10s. They would have been cheap at twenty guineas; and it was really enough to bring tears into a entleman's eyes to behold such charming instruments of politeness thus thrown away in deference to the new notion that an impertinent idea can be driven out of a man's head half so effectually as by an ounce of lead, which has this merit above all others, that the one application suffices. The pistols were described as having been "scarcely used." Such an announcement alone suffices to exhibit the degeneracy of the times. In other days the owner would have advertised them as having been continually used, for perpetual peppering purposes; and then they would have been sure to have realized something like a respectable figure, as being guaranteed in a manner to bring one's neighbor to reason by drilling a hole in his skull, and so letting in daylight, which at all events is one step towards the dissipation of obscurity, and consequent misapprehension.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF ANTWERP.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

Public opinion is periodically occupied with the news of a project of the Belgian Government for the extension and improvement of the fortifications o Antwerp.

This project, which comes on the floor every year on the return of His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, from his annual trip to England, causes some surprise to sensible people. We ask ourselves in view of what danger it is that Belgium, declared neutral by the treaties which gave her a national existence, is to make up her mind to incur a heavy expense for no object, and is to prepare for a vigorous resistance to adversaries whom we seek in vain to discover, and from whom her political position will preserve her better than any rampart. Nevertheless, aimless as the project of fortifying Antwerp may be, it is not impossible to imagine an aim for that project, which may perhaps turn out to be the real object.

At the end of July, 1809, between the battle of Wagram and the peace of Vienna, while the Emperor Napoleon I. was in the heart of Moravia, the English threw forty thousand men, supported by more han three hundred war ships, into the Isle of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Scheldt. It is known that the expedition was not fortunate. Long delayed by the little garrison of Flessingen, intimidated by the preparations of King Louis, Marshal Bernadotte and Admiral Missiessy, and, above all, vanquished by the fever, the English left the Scheldt Sept. 5, after an attempt, without profit or glory, which had cost them in thirty-five days nearly twenty thousand soldiers. It would now appear that foreseeing ulterior complications on the Continent, and instructed by their unlucky efforts of 1809, the English are trying to prepare better luck for themselves. It is certain that in view of a new disembarkation, the unhealthy isle of Walcheren would never balance the advantages offered by the position of Antwerp, with its citadel and a great entrenched camp. So, if we will regard the Pas de Calais as a river, and make Antwerp a great bridge-head, permitting the English troops to land and fix themselves at pleasure on the continent, we shall have an explanation which, others failing, would give us a sufficiently logical explanation of the design of Belgium in constructing costly fortifications against an imaginary foe, whom good sense renders improbable, and whom treaties render impossible. *The fortification of Antwerp means this; or it means nothing.* And if we must speak truly, we must say that this project examined in cool blood seems to us conceived neither in the interest of England nor in the interest of Belgium.

The British people have often manifested their desire not to be forced regardless of their true interests into the quarrels of the Continent. It is a half century since the English aristocracy, still all-powerful, assumed a dictatorship, and exhausted British finances in order to let loose against the principles of 1789, coalitions as feudal as their own system. From that time the development of personal wealth has given the English middle-class a preponderance in affairs, justified by its activity and intelligence. To-day, the Cities of London, Liverpool, Manchester, all large manufacturing or commercial centres, exercise upon public business a great and salutary influence, and attach the British policy to the general cause of peace, order and industry in Europe. Certainly the English people must always desire to be respected at home; but we cannot believe that it would lend itself to any system of continental intrigue or intervention. On the other hand, the situation of Belgium is quite simple; its neutrality isolates it from all European complications, and exonerates it from their consequences. *It cannot have enemies.* What use therefore in constructing fortresses? To enter upon that path would be to create gratuitous dangers for itself; *for it would substantially part with its neutrality, the day when it should assume the character of a British province.*

In all that relates to France, we may view without alarm, though not without regret, the conception of the designs to which we allude. France has given sufficient guarantees of her pacific sentiments, and proofs enough of her moderation, not to give good grounds of offence to any one. It is, therefore, to be lamented, that this species of measures seem to denote hostile ideas in adjoining countries, with which France wishes to continue to preserve a good understanding.

MUTUAL DISARMAMENT.

From the London Economist.

There is one conclusive reason why our national defences must proceed without the slightest reference to what France or any other Power may do or may leave undone—a reason which may be stated plainly, amicably and convincingly—a reason which admits of no reply, and which can give no offence to any State consciously free from sinister designs. We are strengthening our navy, fortifying our arsenals and dockyards, and training our militia and our volunteers, not because we attribute hostile schemes to France or to Russia, but because, if we do not do all this, we sink into the condition of a third-rate Power; because, if we do not do this, we lose our relative *status* and influence in Europe; because, though we fear and expect no especial contingency which may call upon us for European action, we do not choose to be utterly powerless, and to be liable to be treated as powerless, in case such a contingency should arise. But more than this—we are putting in order our national defences because we ought to have done so long ago—because our condition for twenty five years has been unsafe, disgraceful, and almost ludicrous. We are preparing, not because we see or dread any new dangers, but because at last we are awakening to dangers that have hemmed us in for more than half a generation. What we are doing, we ought to do as resolutely, as thoroughly, and as promptly, if despotism were to give place to constitutionalism across the water to-morrow, or if both France and Russia were to dismantle half their navies and disband half their armies before the month of August had expired. The great wars which ended in 1815 left every State in Europe so exhausted, and every nation so sick of bloodshed and of conflict, that peace became for forty years the normal and almost necessary condition of the world. Those wars, too, left England so paramount in reputation and in strength that she could safely venture to sleep in the shade of her countless laurels and her formidable name. Her manifested character and her boundless resources, proved and developed as they had been in a struggle of unexampled fierceness and duration, were, and were certain long to continue, a sure protection against attack, and might justify in neglecting all inferior defences. But years rolled on. She grew in wealth; other nations grew in power. She reposed trustfully upon the past; other nations looked steadily and ambitiously to the future. A change, too, came over the spirit of the world. A new generation had grown up, a stranger to the salutary lessons and the righteous horror inspired by the former European conflicts. Peace ceased to be the inevitable atmosphere in which we lived. Revolutions came, aggressions began, war followed on a scale of more than ancient magnitude and massacre; a belief in and an expectancy of conflict had taken possession of mankind; and in this altered state of European feeling, the relaxed, supine, undefended attitude which was permissible and not undignified a while ago, is neither decorous, just, nor sane. The possibilities of national life are changed; the actualities of national action must be changed too. Independently of all neighbors, and of all immediate probability of danger, we must now do what we never ought to have left undone, and what no people but ourselves would ever dream of doubting or delaying for an hour. We must do all this now, and once for all; we must do it for the sake of that feeling of confident security which is the soul of commerce and prosperity; we must do it for the sake less of safety than of dignity. We must exonerate ourselves at once and forever from those indecorous panics which now come upon us periodically, and which any unusual proceedings on the part of our neighbors can at any time arouse. We must place ourselves in such a position that no new frigates or steamers launched at Cherbourg, no fresh cannon cast or rifled at Lyons, no reported activity in the dockyards of Toulon and Brest, shall henceforth have power to fright us from our propriety. *Semper vigilans, semper paratus*, England may then hold her course in steadiness, and pursue her avocations in peace.

Moreover, there can be no really proportionate or equivalent disarmament s between France and England, let both parties be as sincere and *bona-fide* as they please. The purpose of such disarmament—which, unless it effected, it would be futile and deceptive—must, of course, be to render each party safe from the other by reducing both to a parity of strength. Now, no mutual disarmament would effect this unless we could persuade the Emperor to abandon his own sensible system and adopt our absurd one. When England reduces her navy she dismantles her vessels and lets them rot in harbor; she sells off her surplus stores, (at an enormous loss,) and she disperses and whistles off to the winds her trained and practiced seamen. She really disarms and reduces herself to a state of comparative defencelessness. When France reduces her navy, she simply ceases building; she diminishes her crews, but retains rigging and fittings; and she dismisses the more finished and practised seamen to the merchant or coasting service, (whence she can recall them at a week's notice,) retaining the less skilled in order to complete their discipline and practice. The truth is, that unless we alter our system we shall be always at a disadvantage. Our fleet in commission may at any given moment be double that of France—and yet a month afterwards hers may be equal to ours—if only she has the hulls ready. The only real naval disarmament of France, (unless she was to sell us her surplus ships and build no more,) would be the abandonment of her *inscription maritime*. But were any such proposal made to the Emperor, how pungently might he reply: "Gentlemen, imitate my plan if you please, but don't quarrel with me for it. Your defencelessness—positive or relative—is your own fault. I have Russia to watch and France to keep great. I choose to have a large and readily-manned navy. Do you take care to have the same—according to your own estimate of wants and your own choice of means."

Any talk of "agreements to disarm," therefore, *pace* Mr. Cobden, is obviously idle and unworthy. To be safe, England must have the supremacy at sea. If she once abandons this idea, as either costly or impossible, her only alternative will be to maintain a land force proportionate to that of France—which would be far more costly, far less possible, and, what is worse, far less effectual. Let us never forget that if we trust to an army, the struggle (if it comes) will take place on our own shores; if we trust to our navy, the struggle is relegated to the sea or the harbors of our foe—and the soil of England remains inviolate.

The Prussian Army.

A Berlin letter says: "The changes in the organization of the army cannot bh made without the assent of the Chambers. The following are the principal features of the reform which is in contemplation: The obligation for serving will be again imposed on every one—or rather, for it was never abolished, it will be strictly executed; the duration of active service is to be fixed at three years, with one year in the reserve; the four years following will form the first ban of the landwehr, which will not comprise men upwards of twenty-nine years of age, instead of thirty-three, as at present, or married men; the next four years will form the second ban of the landwehr, which will not go beyond thrrty-five years. In this manner the defensive forces of Prussia will be much increased, without throwing any burden on the finances. With 17,000,000 of inhabitants she may raise an army of 800,000 men."

The Russian Navy.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, with reference to the naval review held at Cronstadt on the 28th ult., says:

"Four years ago, the Russian navy was, so to speak, totally without steam vessels, and presented with its numerous sailing vessels an afflicting anachronism in the century of steam and the screw. It had, it is true, some steamers which were nominally for war; but they were decorated like palaces, were splendid with gilding and mahogany, were, in fact, rather imperial pleasure yachts than vessels of war. A single screw-frigate, the *Polkan*, remained inactive and powerless in the roadstead of Cronstadt, and the sailors on board her could see in the distance a fleet whic counted a core of such vessels. Such was the state of things in 1854. But in 1859 the Emperor Alexander was able to pass a grand review of a steam fleet of 21 vessels, the greater part provided with screws; and in that number were not included a numerous flotilla of screw-gunboats, nor a certain number of ships of the line, frigates, clippers, corvettes, &c., which are taking long voyages, or are stationed in the Pacific."

Spain—Telegraphic Communication with the Antilles.

A decree, under the sign-manual of Her Spanish Majesty, was issued July 28, conceding to Mr. Horatio Q. Perry, late Secretary of the American Legation at Madrid, the right to connect Spain and Cuba with a line of telegraph. The first article requires the cable to be laid from Cadiz, *via* the Canaries, the Cape de Verde Islands, Cape San Roque, the coast of Brazil, Guyana and Trinidad, to Porto Rico. Article second provides for a second cable, should the business require it. Article third confines the term of the concession, so far as the commencement of the work is concerned, to one year. Articles four, five and six relate to the constitution of the Company, and the provisory extension of the term to twenty-five years. Article seven refers to the adjustment of the tariff of charges to the several governments interested. By the eighth article the public service is to have the precedence over private correspondence. The remaining sections are purely formal.

From the Madrid Correspondence, Aug. 1.

We sincerely congratulate the O'Donnell Ministry upon this splendid initiative. Combined with a good service of transatlantic packets, and above all with an imposing augmentation of maritime forces, the interoceanic telegraph will render immense service to the commerce and to the policy of Spain. The mother country has too long been isolated from her colonies, and the Queen of the Antilles has too long lain at the mercy of American fillibusters. By nationalizing the new cable through its entire length, and in reserving the exclusive use of the first wire laid down, the Government has provided against those doubts and apprehensions which might arise from the monopoly to be enjoyed by foreign companies, who had proposed the establishment of a reciprocal service of dispatches between the United States, Cuba and Spain. Hitherto England has been as much mistress of the communications of Cuba and Porto Rico with Spain as she is of the fortifications of Gibraltar; it has been a humiliating and dangerous monopoly, of which we are happy to be able to anticipate the approaching end.

Another remark no less consoling, and which is suggested to us by reading the decree relative to the submarine telegraph, is, that we see an American, a former diplomatic agent of the United States, authorized to study and execute this great Spanish enterprize. This fact is not without significance in view of the notoriously hostile attitude of another American diplomat, Mr. Dodge, who has returned from his residence at Madrid only to ridicule at home the patriotism of the Cortes.

To ascribe to enthusiasm and folly the noble indignation aroused in the Senate and Congress of Deputies, by the mere idea of the proposal of the American traders who wished to buy Cuba, is it not the climax of peddling and of political insult? A statesman like Mr. Dodge should have been the first to pay cordial homage to the Spanish protestations; he should so have spared his Government the shame of an idea which he has put forth in the New-York papers, probably because he dare not formally utter it in Spain.

How much more dignified is the couduct of his colleague in diplomacy! Not only has Mr. Perry refused to be the medium of the insulting propositions of a portion of his countrymen, but he has been the first to devise means to place Cuba beyond the reach of American fillibusterism. His initiative, we are satisfied, will aid not a little in swelling the number of those high-minded men who, in Congress and in the public assemblies of the United States, oppose and condemn the efforts of the annexationists. Spain will have but one voice to applaud the efforts of a foreign capitalist who dares to care for the independence of Spain and her Colonies, precisely as he cares for the independence of his own country.

Two American Ships Destroyed by Fire.

From the London Times.

Advices received at Lloyd's, on Saturday, furnish the particulars of two very serious losses by fire. On the 18th ult. the American ship *Josephine*, nearly 1,000 tons register, from Akyab for Falmouth, for orders, with a cargo of rice, was totally destroyed by fire in the harbor of Mauritius. The ship had been lying in the harbor several days, and a number of men were employed at the pumps, when the fire burst forth in the forehold. How it originated not the slightest idea can be formed. The loss is calculated at £10,000. The other ship was the *Glance*, 1,200 tons register, from New-York to Hamburg, with a cargo of 8,000 barrels of resin, 12,000 bales of cotton, &c. A Dover pilot boarded the ship in the Channel on Saturday last, and on Sunday night, when off the Flemish Bank, her cargo in the hold was discovered to be on fire. All sail was made for Broushwaven, and although they afterward obtained assistance of a steamer to tow her, they could not get the ship further than the entrance of the river, when the flames burst forth terrifically, compelling the crew to seek refuge in the boats. In a few hours the ship was burnt to the water's edge. Loss estimated at £5,000.

The Great Eastern—The Banquet and Celebration upon its Completion.

The completion of that magnificent vessel, the *Great Eastern*, was formally celebrated, Aug 8, at a banquet on board the ship, which was honored by the presence of many of the members of both Houses and some of the most distinguished engineers and scientific men in the kingdom. During the short interval which has elapsed since our last notice of this noble vessel, the work of her completion has progressed with giant strides; and it is only doing bare justice to Mr. Scott Russell's exertions to say that no other man in the kingdom could have fitted the vessel in the same time, and there were not a few who believed that the task would prove too much even for his energy. Three weeks or so ago and only one or two of the six masts were fixed, the bulwarks had not been quite completed, the hull wanted painting, the decks were piled with indescribable lumber of all kinds, while the labyrinth of cabins and saloons below seemed only so many dirty storehouses for unfinished joinery. On the 8th inst. the scene on board was the reverse of all this, and such progress has been made that the ship now looks as she will look when proceeding to sea, and as she ought to look to keep pace with her reputation as the largest and finest specimen of naval architecture that ever floated. The deck has been planed and scrubbed to man-of-war whiteness, and not even a stray rope's end breaks the wonderful effect produced by its immense expanse. Her fleet of small boats (that is to say, about the size of sailing cutters,) hang at the davits, ten on each side. The whole vessel has been painted, the saloons are finished, the cabins decorated and even furnished. The masts are fixed and rigged with the exception of the yards, which will be sent up in a day or two. The three centre square rigged masts are of iron. They were made by Mr. Finch, of Chepstow, and are the finest specimens of masts of the kind that were ever manufactured. Each is made of hollow wrought iron in eight feet lengths, strengthened inside by diaphragms of the same material. Between the joints, as they were bolted together, was placed a pad of vulcanized india-rubber, which gives a spring and buoyancy to the whole spar greater than wood, while at the same time retaining all the strength of the iron. The breaking strain of the six shrouds to each of these masts is over 300 tons, which gives ample security for the masts being properly supported, as the weight of each is only 22 tons. On deck are four small steam winches or engines, each of which works a pair of cranes on both sides of the vessel. Anything more simple or more perfect than the double mechanism by which these are made to work at both sides can hardly be conceived, and the value of the invention may be estimated when we say that with these four double cranes alone five thousand tons of coals can be hoisted into the vessel in twenty-four hours. Thus the grave objections of those who speculated on the loss of time required to coal the great ship are entirely done away with. The chief saloons—all save one—have only been fitted to a certain extent in a temporary manner. The fittings are exceedingly handsome and substantial, but the decorations of the huge iron walls and girders have been reserved until after her first trip, and now are only painted of a plain white. The absence of elaborate decoration in them, however, is amply compensated in the chief saloon, which has been finished to show the superb style in which the whole will be decorated when the *Great Eastern* begins running to the East. On this saloon Mr. Crace has lavished his utmost efforts, and the result is a combination of taste and richness to an extent which is really astonishing. Whether the fine traceries of gold and color are examined in detail, or whether one chooses to judge by the tone and effect of the whole apartment, the decision is equally favorable, and this saloon is not only the finest and richest of any that has yet been attempted, but is likely to remain for many years the standard by which all other cabins of the kind will be judged. It is said that the mirrors, gilding, carpeting, and silk curtains for this apartment alone cost £3,000. In the berths, of course, no attempt is made at costly decoration of this kind, though the fittings are good and sufficiently luxurious. The berths are arranged in three classes—those for parties of six or eight, and these are large rooms—those for parties of four, and the rest in the usual style of double cabins. All are very roomy as cabins go—very lofty, well lit, and those on the outer sides exceedingly well ventilated. On the lower deck the berths are even larger, loftier, and more commodious than those in the upper. Both the berths and saloons here are, in fact, almost unnecessarily high, having nearly 15 feet in the clear. The kitchens, pantries, and sculleries are all on the same extensive scale, and fitted with all the culinary requisites of first-class hotels. The ice-house holds upwards of 100 tons of ice, and the lofty wine vaults—for such, in fact, they are—already contain wine enough to form a good freight for an Oporto trader.

But it was not to see the vessel only that some 300 or 400 visitors were on board. The great feature of the day was the trial of both screw and paddle engines for the first time. It is quite impossible by mere verbal description to convey an adequate idea of the colossal proportions of both these sets of engines—the former by Boulton and Watt, the latter by Mr. Scott Russell. The paddle engines consist of four oscillating cylinders, of 74 inches diameter and 14 feet stroke; each pair of cylinders, with its crank, condenser, and air pump, forms in itself a complete and separate engine, capable of easy disconnection from the other three, so that the whole is a combination of four engines. A friction clutch connecting the two cranks is the means by which the engines are connected or disconnected. All the sets of engines, both screw, paddle, and auxiliary, are provided with governors, expansion and throttle valves. The paddle engines work up to an indicated power of 3,000 horses of 33,000℔. when working 11 strokes per minute with steam in the boiler at 15℔., the expansion valve cutting off at one-third of the stroke. All the parts, however, are so constructed that they will work smoothly either at eight strokes per minute at 25℔. without expansion (beyond what is unavoidably effected in the slides), or at 16 strokes a minute with the expansion valve cutting off at one quarter of the stroke. Under the latter circumstances the paddle engines alone would have given an indicated power of 5,000 horses. The boilers are immensely strong, and have been tested to double the pressure they are required to bear. Their weight, including donkey engine, pumps, funnels, &c., is 210 tons, and they are capable of containing 156 tons of water. Each set has about 8,000 square feet of tube surface, exclusive of flue or furnace, and about 400 square feet of fire-bar surface. Each is equal to supply freely with moderate firing steam for an indicator of 1,800 horse power when working with 15lb., but with full firing can supply an indicator of 2,500-horse power. The fire-places and ash-pits are fitted so as to be well adapted for the use of anthracite coal.

The screw engines are constructed on the same improved principles. They have four cylinders of eighty-four inches diameter and four inch stroke. The cylinders are capable of being worked together or separately. When working 45 strokes a minute, with steam on at 14 lb., and cutting off at one-third of the stroke, these engines give an indicated power of 4,400 horses, but at 55 strokes a minute, steam on at 25 lb., and cutting off at one quarter of the stroke, the power will reach to 6,500 horses. Thus the united efforts of both screw and paddle engines will drive the immense vessel through the water with a power of no less than 12,000 horses. What fleet could stand in the way of such a mass, weighing some 30,000 tons, and driven through the water by 12,000 horse power, at the rate of 22 or 23 miles an hour? The screw engine boilers are in three distinct sets. Their weight is 362 tons, and their capacity for water 270 tons. The probable consumption of coal, when both engines are at full work, will average 250 tons per day. The cellular compartments at the bottom of the ship will be used for pumping water into instead of ballast, and as the webs subdividing these are made perfectly water-tight, any one or any number can be filled at pleasure.

Steam was got up in the paddle engines at 1½ o'clock. At that time all the visitors were on board, and the engine-room and hatches, in spite of the heat, were crowded with lookers-on. Mr. BRUNEL, to the regret of all, was prevented by indisposition from being present and sharing the festivity which marked the successful completion of his grand idea. He was, however, represented by Mr. JACOMB, who has for him, watched and superintended the building and completion of the ship from first to last.

The first movement of the gigantic cranks and cylinders of the paddle engine was made precisely at 1½ o'clock, when the great masses slowly rose and fell as noiselessly as the engines of a Greenwich boat, but exerting in their great revolutions what seemed to be an almost irresistible power. There was no noise, no vibration, nor the slightest sign of heating, as the tremendous frame of ironwork sprang at once into life and motion with as much ease as if every rod and crank had been worked for the last ten years. The steam in the boilers was about twenty-one pounds, but, as a matter of course, the engines were turned but slowly, never exceeding six revolutions per minute. Even with this slow motion and the slightest immersion of the paddle-floats, the effect of the enormous power was at once visible upon the ship. The great mooring chains astern were tightened to the utmost, and it seemed as if even TROTMAN's anchors themselves would yield under the strain. Fortunately, however, these held fast, and then the screw engines were got into motion, working the ship astern, so as to counteract the effect of the paddles. These latter engines worked with the same marvelous ease and freedom; there was no noise, no sign of hot bearings, and the result was considered by all the engineers on board to be satisfactory in the very highest degree, and far beyond what could have been expected. When the engines had been tested to the utmost to which they could be tried with a vessel at her moorings, all the visitors adjourned to the saloons, where a magnificent cold collation had been laid out by Mr. QUARTERMAINE. This, in spite of the rather pungent atmosphere which had been evoked from the Thames by the movement of the screw and paddles, soon received ample justice, and at its conclusion Mr. J. R. CAMPBELL, the managing director of the Company, and who, from the time the first idea of the ship was started, eight years ago, has worked untiringly to carry it out to its present completion and perfection, gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts with much force and humor. These were drunk with the utmost enthusiasm, and duly responded to; that of the navy by Sir CHARLES NAPIER, and of the army by Gen. BULKELEY.

Lord STANLEY, in proposing the toast of the day, said: I am afraid, gentlemen, that to a very large number of those whom I attempt to address, I shall, of necessity, be altogether inaudible; but I now rise to take upon myself a task which, imposed as it is upon me by those who have a right to claim my humble services, I do not feel myself at liberty to decline, and which I undertake upon the present occasion with more than common pleasure. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I think we who meet here to-day will all agree that we ought not to part without expressing that which I know we all of us think and feel with regard to the magnificent vessel which we have been permitted this day to inspect, and the great undertaking which that vessel has been constructed to carry out; and of the energy and perseverance of those by whom that undertaking has been carried to its present point of success. [Cheers.]

Mr. CAMPBELL acknowledged the the toast, and pointed out that, if the great ship had been completed two years ago, hundreds of lives and literally millions of treasure would have been spared in the late mutiny in India. He said, speaking of the *Great Eastern* acting as a kind of railway between this country and India, that it appeared to be a kind of law that great discoveries were made just at the critical moment when the machinery of the world could not run smoothly without them. When they considered that the trade of the East represented the wants of nearly half the human race, and was even then of the annual value of £50,000,000 sterling, it was not an exaggeration to say that, with the expansion which must take place through railways, colonization, and the entire break up of all kinds of checks to commerce, the great ship had been discovered just when she became a necessity. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. JACKSON, M. P., having also responded, as one of the Directors, "The healths of Mr. BRUNEL and Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, the engineer and builder of the ship," were next given.

Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL responded on the part of both, regretting the absence of Mr. BRUNEL, explaining his own share in the construction of the great ship, and bearing high testimony to the share of his colleague as the originator of the great idea.

These toasts concluded the proceedings of the day, and shortly afterwards the assembly broke up.

Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

Workmen are now busy in the vaults of St. Denis preparing a sepulchre for the remains of NAPOLEON I., which will certainly be removed from the Invalides, although the day for the disinterment is not yet fixed. I presume that Marshal Prince JEROME, who at one time declared that the tomb in the Invalides, of which he is governor, should never be disturbed as long as he lived, is now less positive in his opposition. The last resting place of the great NAPOLEON among the bones of the kings of France will not, however, after all, be the precise spot which he had selected for himself, and which he is represented pointing to in the well-known glass painting in one of the Cathedral windows. LOUIS XVIII. is buried in that vault, and the Emperor, whose great object in interring his uncle in the royal basilica is to teach the public to regard him as the legitimate founder of a new line of monarchs, cannot in consistency desecrate the tomb of a legitimate Bourbon.

The following is an extract of a letter from Archbishop CULLEN to the Clergy of Dublin: "The prayers for peace are to be continued until further directions. Peace is not as yet definitely concluded, and Italy is still convulsed. Attempts of the most wicked character are made by revolutionary and secret societies, as well as by wily and infidel statesmen, to rob the Pope of his temporal authority, which is so necessary for the free exercise of his spiritual powers. Were the Pope subject to any other Sovereign he would be obliged to yield, in the management of the affairs of religion, to the wishes of that Sovereign, or undergo continued persecutions, as we learn from the history of the first seven centuries of the church, when innumerable Pontiffs were either martyred by Pagan emperors, or exiled and afflicted even by the Christian rulers of the East and West. Exhort your people, therefore, to pray that peace may be permanently restored, that the enemies of religion may be converted, or covered with shame; and that our good and holy Pope may be not only triumphant in his present struggles, but that he may acquire all that power and influence which will enable him to spread the blessings of Catholicity over the world."

We hear, says the *Critic*, that about the end of September a volume will appear by Mr. JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD, a gentleman who is rapidly building up a good reputation in periodical literature. The volume, which is to be called, *Under Bow Bells*, will contain a selected series of "City and Trade Papers," by Mr. HOLLINGSHEAD, which have already appeared in *Household Words*, to which now defunct periodical he was a leading contributor, and to whose successor, *All the Year Round*, he is understood to have transferred his services. Mr. HOLLINGSHEAD has a peculiarly happy style of dealing with the topic which he selects, especially with such as have any connections with commercial frauds and the fallacies of trade, subjects which he has evidently most profoundly studied; and we have no doubt that this volume will be cordially welcomed and widely read.

M. YVON, the painter, who accompanied the French army to Italy, in order to sketch on the spot the principal events of the campaign, has had an audience of the Emperor at the Palace of St. Cloud, for the purpose of presenting to his Majesty two large sketches of the battles of Magenta and Solferino. The Emperor examined them with great attention, and approved of them. These sketches, and a representation of the interview of the Emperors at Villafranca, will be executed of the same size as the paintings relating to the Crimean war at Versailles, and will be placed in the same room.

Prof. RIETSCHEL, of Dresden, proposes in the Spring of next year to exhibit in London the model for his great work to the memory of MARTIN LUTHER. The design contains twelve statues of the most important personages of the Reformation, and many bas-reliefs. Subscriptions will be invited in aid of the work, as £2,000 are yet to complete the desired sum. Since the death of RAUCH, his pupil, RIETSCHEL, is the foremost sculptor in all Germany.

The *Literary Gazette* hears on the very good authority that the chief reason for the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN from the stage is the "constant strain of mind and body" Mr. KEAN's position demands. He says his efforts are beyond his strength, and justly adds, that no return can compensate for such troubles and anxieties as his revivals cost him.

A German paper relates the following anecdote, prefixing it by the query—"What is the use of Hebrew?" An eminent Parisian financier, of the Jewish faith, knew the secret of the recent armistice several days before it was actually concluded, and he was desirous of communicating intelligence of the coming event to the heads of his house at Berlin. But how was it to be done? The electric wire is by no means a safe confidant for a secret. The banker hit upon a device. He wrote a telegram, and concluded it in the following words: "Herr Scholem will shortly arrive." *Scholem* is a Hebrew word, signifying *peace*. In the Berlin House, where the Hebrew language was understood, the true meaning of the announcement of Herr Scholem's expected arrival was readily interpreted.

Prince LOUIS of Bavaria, brother of the Empress of Austria, is about to marry (morganatically) Mlle. MENDEL, a Jewess, the daughter of a jeweler. The lady will assume the title of Baroness DE WALLERSEE.

Mr. LABOUCHERE's title will be Baron TAUNTON, of Taunton, which place he represented in the House of Commons for more than thirty years.

The *Lounger at the Clubs* states that Mr. E. T. SMITH retires from the management of Drury Lane Theatre, in consequence of a demand made by the Theatre Committee for an advance of £1,000 a year on the rent he pays.

It is stated that Mr. HERBERT, the artist, is to receive £9,000 for his fresco on the walls of the Royal Gallery of the new Houses of Parliament; the subject chosen being "Justice on earth, and its development in law and judgment.

Messrs. SOTHEBY and WILKINSON will shortly sell the library of the late DOUGLAS JERROLD. The collection is said to be small, but well selected, and to be curious from the fact that many volumes are presentation copies, and contain the autographs of the authors.

We understand that an exhibition will reopen next Spring of works of art by English amateur artists. The last exhibition of this character was that held in Burlington House, in aid of the Crimean Fund. To give additional interest to the exhibition, amateur artists in India and the colonies will be invited to contribute.—*Athenæum.*

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—INJUNCTION ON THE AUGUST DIVIDENDS.

John A. Underwood and Henry A. Underwood vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company and others.—This was an order to show cause why an injunction should not issue enjoining the defendants, the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company and its Directors and Treasurer, from paying the dividend declared and payable on the 15th of August inst., and from paying any dividend at any time on the stock of the Company until it shall be adjudged who are holders of genuine stock of the Company, and of what shares.

Mr. Bliss appeared for the plaintiffs; Messrs. Noyes & Tracy, Powers & Talmage for the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., and all the other defendants residing within the State.

Mr. Bliss said he would put in the complaint and affidavits on which the order was granted.

Justice INGRAHAM suggested it would not be necessary to read them throughout; he had read them very carefully when granting the order to show cause. The moving papers were accordingly handed up. The substance of them is as follows:

"The complaint avers that the plaintiffs are holders of genuine stock; and sets out the charter of the New York and New-Haven Railroad Co.; and then proceeds to give a narrative of the well known frauds perpetrated by Robert Schuyler in the issue of spurious certificates of stock. It then alleges that the over-issued and fraudulent certificates of Schuyler commenced, not on or about October, 1855—as has been assumed by the Directors of the Company in distinguishing the genuine from the fraudulent stock, and the real from the pretended stockholders—but as early as July, 1848, amounting by 1850 to at least 1,000 shares, and prior to October, 1853, to a very large number, a very great many of which are still outstanding; that the Company, proceeding upon this essentially erroneous basis, have treated all persons deriving title from Schuyler previously to October, 1853, as genuine stockholders, allowing them to vote, and paying them dividends; that the designation of the holders of over-issued stock, and of fraudulent certificates, issued since October, 1853, is also erroneous; that in consequence of the transfers and retransfers, combinations, and divisions of genuine and fraudulent stock, and of other circumstances, the separation is in many instances very difficult, if not impossible, at least until the facts shall be ascertained, and the principles of the separation and designation determined by some competent legal tribunal.

On these facts the complainant prays for an injunction restraining the Company from paying the dividend of $3 per share, payable on the 15th August, 1859, or any dividend on stock of said Company, until who are the genuine stockholders of said Company, and for what shares, shall be ascertained by the final judgment of some competent legal tribunal, in this or some other action, or until the further order of this Court, and until the facts be ascertained by or under the direction of this Court, and that the plaintiffs have such relief in this action, by injunction or otherwise, as may be agreeable to equity and good conscience.

A number of affidavits accompanied the complaint. The most important are those of Vandewater and Holbrook.

Abraham Vandewater, formerly clerk of R. & G. L. Schuyler, and more lately clerk of the assignees of the firm, states that he is familiar with the books of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, that he has made careful examination of the transactions of R. & G. L. Schuyler since their first connection with the said Company, and has furnished J. A. & H. A. Underwood voluminous accounts from the books of said firm of their dealing in said stock from the year 1847 downward; that from such examination he knows that the assumption of the Directors of the Company that said over issues began in October, 1853, is not well founded, as there were many over-issues and transfers of over issued stock much before that period; that as early as 1850 Robert Schuyler had issued certificates for at least 1,000 shares more than he or his firm had; and that he continued to make such over issues to the time of his resignation, such certificates being generally, if not uniformly, issued with powers of attorney on the foot of them, signed by Robert Schuyler, in his name, or the name of his firm, authorizing the transfer of the shares mentioned in the certificate, and when the certificates came in and the stock was actually transferred, it was generally so transferred under said powers of attorney, and of course such transfer could only relate to the stock mentioned in said certificate, whether over-issued or genuine, whatever genuine stock said Schuyler or his firm might have to his or their credit.

That a large proportion of the stock transferred by R. & G. L. Schuyler prior to October, 1853, was over-issued stock.

That the books of R. & G. L. Schuyler show that, as early as July, 1848, the amount of the shares of the stock of the Company sold or transferred by the Schuylers exceeded the quantity of shares subscribed for or purchased by them or transferred to them, and that such excesses of sales or transfers, above the shares held by them or standing to their credit, continued from time to time afterwards. That as the stock ledgers of the Company were, or were intended to be, only records of subscribed stock and of actual transfers, Schuyler took care that the transfers actually made by or in the name of his firm did not exceed the transfers to the firm, the stock ledger account of the firm might balance, and yet over-issued certificates for a large number of shares be floating and outstanding, and an over-issued certificate might come in and be surrendered, and a transfer made by or in the name of R. & G. L. Schuyler and their stock-ledger account balance, while a certificate for genuine stock, issued to or on account of the firm was outstanding and not transferred on the books of the Company.

The affidavit goes on to explain at great length how the over-issues were conducted and the accounts managed so as to conceal the fraud for so long a time as that indicated, and proceeds nearly as follows:

That a correct separation of the genuine and over-issued stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company cannot be made, if such separation be practicable, except by commencing at the time of the first over-issue of stock, and tracing or attempting to trace both over-issued and genuine stock through the different stock accounts, transfers and certificates down to the period in question. That for this purpose the stock-ledgers, transfer books, and certificate books, and surrendered certificates and the scrip and full stock books of the said Company are absolutely necessary. And that the examination of said books for the purpose of such separation, and such separation cannot be made on trial in Court. that a separation or attempted separation of the shares of stock of the Company into genuine and over-issued stock, commencing on the 18th day of October, 1853, or about that time, must be essentially erroneous and unreliable in its results, and many persons on such separation must appear to be holders of genuine stock who are not. That the previous over-issues, and transfers of over-issued stock of which no notice is taken in a separation commencing at that period, and not going back to said over-issues and the transfers thereof, must infect such subsequent separation with radical error pervading the whole, and that dividends paid according to such separation cannot be otherwise than erroneously paid in a multitude of instances. That thereby the funds of said Company will be paid to persons who are not holders of genuine shares, or not holders of the number of shares on which dividends are paid. That as not only genuine shares were transferred to said Railroad and G. L. Schuyler, but also over-issued shares retransferred to them, the fact that there was an apparent balance on the stock ledger in their favor on the 18th of October, 1853, or at any period after the over-issue commenced, does not at all show that they held any genuine shares at that time.

The affidavit of George Holbrook narrates the course of the examination of the books in the attempt to ascertain the extent of the overissue. His examination, he says, was confined to issues subsequent to October, 1853. He ascertained that there existed an over-issue of seventeen thousand seven hundred and thirty-two shares. He was then requested by the Company to endeavor to separate the genuine from the over-issued stock, but after one week's trial, was about to give up the undertaking as hopeless; the Company, however, encouraged him to proceed, and appeared to be satisfied if he should succeed in tracing and separating one-half of such over-issue; the result of his labors was frequently the subject of discussion and disagreement between deponent and the officers and directors of the Company, as to whether such stock should be classed as genuine or over-issued, and it was only after he had threatened to abandon the undertaking that his opinion was adopted.

After taking the best counsel, he was, he says, in doubt, and at the close of said examination, continued to be in doubt, whether he had correctly distributed about two hundred shares of the genuine stock of the Company to different individuals, and whether or not they should not be otherwise assigned.

He further states that he is informed and believes that the list of stock containing the results of his first examination above mentioned, has been ever since acted on by the Company in its elections, and in the declaration and payment of dividends, &c.

After the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Mechanics' Bank case he made a second examination of the books of the Company, in reference to the separation of the genuine from the over-issued stock of said Company, but did not go over or review his former work, but pursued in such second separation a new, and at least equally correct method with the one adopted on the former examination. At the close he found that 173 shares of stock were differently distributed than in the list made out on his former separation, making changes in the amount of stock, genuine or over-issued, held by twenty-four different parties. This last examination made changes in comparison with the former list by its results, in the stock accounts of twenty-four different parties, as to the character of the stock held by them, and, among others, in the stock account of John A. Underwood & Son, composed of John A. Underwood and Henry A. Underwood, as to the amount of genuine stock standing in their name or assigned to them. Some of said parties had more and some less genuine stock, some more and some less over-issued stock, according to the last examination as compared with the former. In the distribution of genuine stock, the amount of genuine stock assigned by this deponent to the said defendants, John A. Underwood & Son, was very different on the first and second examinations aforesaid. He further states that at the time of said second examination, for the purpose of separating the genuine and over-issued stock, he was preparing a new list of the genuine and over-issued stock, in the shape of an abstract of the results of his second examination, and mentioned to Mr. Bulkley, President of the said the New-York and New Haven Railroad Company, that he was preparing it when, to his great surprise, the said President of said Company stated to this deponent that they wanted no new list of stock.

He further says, that it is not true. that the separation of the genuine and over-issued stock is simple and plain; that, on the other hand, it is a very difficult, complicated, laborious and protracted operation, and that, in the opinion of this deponent, it cannot be made on the trial of this cause. That if such separation on the trial is not physically, it is practically impossible, and it requires a full examination of the books and papers of the Company, such as cannot be made on the trial.

These papers having been put in, and an objection suggested by Mr. Noyes to one of the affidavits offered having been disposed of, Mr. Tracy, on behalf of defendants, read the affidavit of George Wilson.

Wilson deposes that he is a practical book-keeper, and was employed by the Company after the discovery of the Schuyler frauds, to examine their accounts in relation to the transfers and issues of stock, and to ascertain the nature and extent of the frauds practiced. Upon examining the stock-ledger of the Company, he found upon the credit side of Schuyler's stock account two credits of five thousand shares each—one under date of Oct. 17, 1853, and one under date of Feb. 1, 1854—to which there was no corresponding debits to any other person than Schuyler himself, as transfer agent; that there were no traces or evidence of any transfer of such stock to the firm of Schuyler, excepting such credits. Each of these credits was palpably written upon an erasure. [Here follows a list of the entries referred to, illustrating the mode of erasure and interlineation employed, in a manner we cannot reproduce in type.]

On discovering these accounts, Wilson inquired of Vandewater, Schuyler's clerk, how such entries came to be made. The reply was that Schuyler had directed him so to do, in order to make the account of R. & G. L. Schuyler appear good. Vandewater stated that at first he did not know how to make such entries, but was instructed in the *modus operandi* by another clerk. On the account book, where the credit of October 17, 1853, was entered, a credit of that day, "E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co., of 100 shares," had been erased, and the credit "Robert Schuyler, transfer agent, payr. 120-500" written on the erasure; and the same plan was pursued in other instances.

The affidavit further states that he has carefully examined all the certificates of stock issued to Schuyler, which have ever been surrendered to the transfer office, whether good or spurious; that in all cases where there have been powers of attorney to transfer stock attached to such, the power was in blank, and that in none of such powers were any references made to any particular stock. The powers were general, authorizing the transfer of so many shares. [Attached to the affidavit were specimens of the powers of attorney employed. Mr. Tracy stated that all the powers of attorney on which transfers had been made were of one of two kinds of which specimens were given.]

The affidavit went on to state that it was not true that a large proportion of the stock was issued by Schuyler prior to October, 1853; that Schuyler made hypothecation of certificates purporting to be of the Company's stock for large loans, but upon agreements that such stock should remain untransferred in Schuyler's name, and not to be transferred until default in payment. That from a careful examination of the entries which are in the handwriting of Schuyler's clerk, it appears that prior to October 1853, Schuyler's dealings with the Company were so guarded that they prevented any of the false issues from being brought to the transfer office of the Company; and so the stock-ledger of Schuyler never appeared overdrawn.

That of the original thirty thousand shares of stock subscribed, more than one-half have never been transferred at all, but remain in the hands of the original holders; and that it is entirely practicable to determine by the stock-ledger and books of the Company the ownership of all the remaining thirty thousand shares, and that it is also practicable to determine what certificates do and what do not represent the stock of the Company.

The affidavit of the President of the Company stated that on Holbrook's examination of the books it appeared that the plaintiffs had eighty-two shares of the genuine and nine hundred and forty-one of the spurious stock. Upon the revision by Holbrook it was ascertained that all the stock owned by plaintiffs was spurious; that upon the reclassification of the stock the plaintiffs' shares were unaltered. He denied that he refused to take a second statement.

Mr. Noyes also referred the Court to the decision of the Special Term of the Supreme Court in a former case of like character with the present, and to the decision of the General Term affirming it. He put in the papers on which that decision was based.

Mr. Bliss opened the argument of the case for the plaintiff. He said that there was but one question involved in the case, and, briefly, that was whether the Trustees of a Corporation should be allowed to misapply the funds of the Corporation by paying them to parties who were strangers to the Company, instead of those who are members and stockholders of it. He argued that the affidavit of Holbrook, which had been objected to, had been virtually admitted to be true by the proceedings in another case; that it never had been denied by the defendants, and that, therefore, its truthfulness could not now be called in question by them. Counsel then went into a history of the case and of the Company. In 1844 the Company was incorporated by an Act of the Connecticut Legislature, and in 1846 the Legislature of New-York granted them the privilege of running their Road to the Harlem Road in this State. The Legislature of Connecticut confirmed this act of the Legislature of New-York, and authorized the Company to accept the privileges granted, under which they had received large profits up to this time. He then went at length into the history of Schuyler's connection with the Company, giving the date of his first connection with it, as also the time of his frauds and escape. He then commented upon the examinations of Holbrook, into the affairs of the Company, after the Schuyler frauds, and stated that they were discordant, and, therefore, unreliable, as Holbrook had made two examinations, each of which conflicted with the other, they both must be unworthy of confidence; yet it was on the basis of Holbrook's opinion that the Company were about to pay the dividend. From these facts, Counsel contended that the Court should keep the Company under the restraint of an injunction, until a competent investigation had been made under the direction of the Court, to see which were the genuine and which the spurious shares, and who the holders of each. Counsel then dwelt at some length upon the effect of the defendants' affidavits upon the case of the plaintiffs. The affidavit of George W. Wilson was, he urged, no better than that of Holbrook, as he was merely a book-keeper or clerk in the office of the Company, and had had no better opportunity to know the condition of the Company than Holbrook. He asserted that there was now on file in the office of the defendants, a letter from Mr. Bacon, of New-Haven, protesting against the first separation of the two classes of stocks, as made by Mr. Holbrook.

Mr. Noyes reminded Mr. Bliss that the fact stated by him did not appear in their affidavits.

Mr. Bliss then concluded by a brief recapitulation of his argument, from which he concluded that if it was right for the Court to grant the present injunction, the Court was bound to extend it.

Mr. Noyes then addressed the Court for the defendants. He said he had not been able to gather from the remarks of his learned friend upon what grounds the injunction was sought. He though that if a stockholder could thus obtain an injunction against the Company to restrain it from paying a dividend to such persons as the Company recognized as genuine holders he could stop all the transactions of the Company. He could make an election of officers illegal, and invalidate every action of the Company requiring the joint action of its members. Counsel contended that in this case there was no good ground for an injunction; that it was not ground for an injunction that the plaintiff was afraid the Company would in good fath pay money to persons not entitled to it. There must be a charge of fraud, but in this case there was none. No one complained that the Company does not act in good faith. The Company had to determine who were *bona fide* stockholders, before it could determine who should vote for its officers. It had to do the same before it could determine who were entitled to dividends. If, therefore, it was held that the Company was to be restrained in this instance, it could be from declaring who were to be its officers. He submitted that the plaintiff showed no injury which he would suffer by the payment of the dividend in question. The interest of the plaintiffs was too trifling to influence a Court to grant an injunction. The Court could attach but little importance to the statements of Vandeventer—a man who was confessedly a confederate of the Schuyler frauds.

Before Mr. Noyes concluded his argument the motion was adjourned until to day at 12 M.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Catharine Fee.—This was an writ of *habeas corpus* issued to Major Holmes, of the U.S. Army, commanding him to produce the body of Thos. Fee, husband of the relator. The petition set forth that Thomas Fee was enlisted in Boston on the 9th inst., when intoxicated.

The matter came up on Monday, and was adjourned until now to get the consent of Major Holmes to allow the recruit to be examined in his own behalf, but the Major addressed a letter to the Court declining to do so, and the case had therefore to be dismissed. Judge INGRAHAM held that he had no power to examine him unless assisted by Major Holmes.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

DECISIONS.

The People vs. Dyer.—Motion to discharge judgment on forfeited recognizance granted, on payment of all costs and fees in the action on the recognizance and the execution issued, and $10 costs of opposing this motion.

Becker & Francis vs. Ross et als.—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer of the defendants, with costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Will of H. Thorn.—The will of the late Col. Thorn has been offered for probate. It is dated Dec. 7, 1855; and is accompanied by two codicils, dated June 13 and Dec. 14, 1857, respectively.

The following are the principal provisions:

1. The testator appoints Mrs. Jane Mary Thorn, (the widow of testator,) Eugene Thorn (his son) and John B. Stevens, executors.

2. He bequeaths all his household goods and furniture, books, paintings, prints, jewels, wines, provisions, horses and carriages, &c., &c., and all ready money in the house at his decease, to Mrs. Thorn.

3. He bequeaths to Mrs. Thorn during her life all his gold and silver plate, and all the estate, real or personal, in which he may be seized or entitled at his decease, in lieu of her dower and all other claims on the estate.

4. He appoints Mrs. Thorn guardian of the persons and estates of his children Ellen and Ida, during their minority.

5. Some of the children having received larger amounts than others, under the will of Wm. Jauncey, and having had large sums of money secured to them on their marriage, and it being the testator's desire that his children, Mary Jane De Varaigene, Jane de Pierres, Alice de Ferussac, Ellen and Ida, and his son Eugene, shall equally share the property subject to the life estate of his wife; and his daughter Angelina Depau, and his deceased son James Jauncey, having had ample provision made for them, nothing is bequeathed to Angelina or the children of James Jauncey.

6. He devises all his estate in trust to his executrix and executors, and after all necessary expenses Mrs. Thorn to have the clear nett residue during her life for her use; and, on the death of Mrs. Thorn, the estate to be divided equally between his six children, Mary J. de Varaigue, Jane de Pierres, Alice de Ferussac, Eugene Thorn, and Ellen and Ida Thorn, or their issue, if dead, charging each of them, however, with the amounts received under the will of William Jauncey, and with the amount secured by marriage settlement. He also empowers his trustees to let, lease, demise and mortgage the estate, to keep the buildings, &c, in repair, to pay taxes, &c.

The first codicil bequeaths the sum of $1,000 to his head waiter, Timothy Doyle, if in his service at the time of his decease.

The second codicil appoints his son-in-law, Samuel Fox, as one of the executors and one of the trustees, if he should qualify as executor.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 409 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 550 bushels Rye, 14,322 bushels California Barley, 20,500 bushels Oats, and 75 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 20 bbls. Pots, at $5 25; and 45 bbls. Pearls, at $5 37½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Sales 3,000 ℔s. American Yellow, in lots, at 36c.@39c. ℘ ℔.

CANDLES—Are moderately inquired for at uniform prices.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day,—sales having been confined to 120 bags Rio at 11c.@11¼c.; and small lots of Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c. ℘ ℔. Week's receipts of Rio 13,710 bags and sales 6,877 bags; stock of all kinds in first and speculators' hands this morning 124,300 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 42,175 mats and 2,575 bags Java, 68,005 bags Rio, 5,560 bags Ceylon, 3,542 bags Maracaibo, 2,193 bags Costa Rica, and 250 bags Laguayra. The closing quotations are as follows: Rio 10¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@13c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Costa Rica, 12c.@13¼c.; Native Ceylon, 12¾c.@13c.; Jamaica, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Java, mats and bags, 15c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Aug. 19. New-Orleans	20,000
Aug. 20. Baltimore	28,000
Aug. 20. Philadelphia	3,000
Aug. 20. New-York	68,005
Grand total	119,005

COPPER—The demand is generally moderate; prices are unaltered.

COTTON—We have heard of sales to-day of 750 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¾c.@12c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ ℔.

DYEWOODS—Continue in light supply and slack request. We quote the various kinds thus; Camwood, $115@$125; Fustic, Cuba, $34@$35; Fustic, Tampico, $24@$25; Fustic, Tabasco, $24@$25; Fustic, Savanilla, $20; Fustic, Maracaibo, $18; Logwood, Laguna, $25@$26; Logwood, Tabasco, $22@$23; Logwood, St. Domingo, $13@$14 50; Logwood, Jamaica, $25; Limawood, $65; Sapanwood, $70@$75; Barwood, $23@$24, ℘ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are sparingly offered and are quiet, chiefly at from $4@$4 62½ ℘ cwt. Mackerel and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits increased firmness for State and Western Flour. The very light current receipts favorably affect it. Holders generally claim higher rates. The demand, however, is not very brisk to-day, as buyers appear to be reluctant to purchase freely at advanced prices. We have heard of sales of 8,850 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 25@$4 50; extra do. at $4 55@$4 80; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 25@$4 50; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 60@$6; extra Illinois, old and new, $4 65@$6 25; Extra Indiana and Michigan, poor old to very choice new, $4 65@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 75@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, poor, old to choice new at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 ℘ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 35@ 4 15
Standard Superfine State	4 25@ 4 50
Extra State	4 55@ 4 80
Standard Superfine Western	4 25@ 4 50
Extra Wisconsin	4 60@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 65@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 75@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 00@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 45@ 6 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 65@ 6 75
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	4 75@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in lively request, at strengthening rates for most kinds. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,200 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$5 35 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 40@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City ℘ bbl. About 350 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands at $4 90@$5 75, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, to-day, 380 bbls. at our quotations.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—To day business has been restricted; prices, however, have been sustained.

FRUIT—Sales to-day 1,500 bushels African Peanuts at $1 55 ℘ bushel.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet,—the scarcity of desirable lots, especially of new, and the firmness with which they are held, having the effect of checking transactions. We have heard of sales of only about 2,500 bushels, in lots, including old white Western on private terms; prime to choice new white Kentucky, at $1 48@$1 50; fair new white North Carolina, at $1 40; and choice new amber Southern, at $1 30, ℘ bushel. Corn is also in very limited supply, and, being held above the views of most buyers, is inactive; sales have been reported of only 12,000 bushels, at 80c. for old mixed Western, in store; 82c.@83c. (nominally) for new do., do., afloat; and 84c.@85c. for yellow Western and Jersey, ℘ bushel. Other kinds are entirely nominal. Rye is very quiet, at 75c.@80c. ℘ bushel; 1,200 bushels new were sold at 80c. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada at 40c.@43c.; Western, 38c.@42c.; State, 37c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ℘ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal, at from 50c.@65c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been confined to small lots, including old North River at 70c.@75c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 270 tons Scotch Pig. at $23 50@$24 50 ℘ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Is in limited demand, and prices favor buyers.

LEATHER—The inquiry is moderate for Hemlock tanned Sole, and fair for oak tanned do., at uniform prices.

LIME—Rockland: 65c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day: 165 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c.@42c., and 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in some request at $3 37½@$3 50 ℘ 380 ℔s. We have heard of sales of 800 bbls. on private terms. No receipts this week. Stock in first hands estimated at 6,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in light supply and good demand at firmer prices, especially toward the close, when shippers have been purchasing freely. Week's receipts, 1,884 bbls.; sales, 4,600 bbls., in lots, at 43½c.@45c., closing at 44½c.@45c., for lots in good merchantable and shipping order, ℘ gallon. Stock in first hands, this morning, estimated at 2,500 bbls. Referring to the week's business in Spirits Turpentine, Messrs. BARTON & STOCKER remark that: "The scarcity of this article noted in our circular of 16th inst. has continued during the week just closed, and transactions have in consequence been necessarily restricted. There were no receipts of importance until late Saturday afternoon, when a part of the "fleet" so long expected arrived. In consideration of the reduced stock, buyers had been for so long a time deferring all purchases not rendered imperative by their immediate necessities, in hope of obtaining their supplies on better terms, that the demand yesterday was quite general, and gave the market—we think—an appearance of firmness which it did not really possess. Further and larger arrivals of lots now overdue may be immediately looked for, which will have the effect, at least of giving buyers more choice in the selection of parcels, even if it does not cause an actual decline in price. Most persons, however, anticipate the latter result." Tar has been very quiet, sales having been confined to 200 bbls. Washington at $2 62 ℘ bbl., filled, in order, in yard. Week's receipts, 40 bbls. Stock in first hands estimated at 2,500 bbls. Resin has been moderately dealt in; common has been depressed; medium and fine grades have not varied much in value. Week's receipts of Resin, 9,328 bbls. The sales included 4,100 bbls. common, in lots, at $1 67½@$1 51, the latter price for lots afloat; 1,900 low grades at $2 25@$3 50; and 2,100 fine to pale at $4@$5 50, the latter price for choice lots. Stock of common, in first hands, estimated at 6,000 bbls.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Aug. 23, 1859.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	62,345	60,872
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	85,520	43,482
Resin	461,905	412,882
Tar	38,406	18,429

The foregoing tabular statement we have compiled from the Circular of Messrs. LUCE & TURNER.

OILS—Linseed has been in moderate request, at from 58c.@60c. ℘ gallon. Other kinds have been lightly dealt in, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has materially improved, having been purchased to-day to the extent of 3,500 bbl., in lots, at $14 75@$15 for Mess, here; $15 for do., deliverable, at the option of the buyer, to the 15th of September; $13 50@$13 62½ for thin Mess; and $10 25@$10 37½ for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats in better demand, including Hams at 8c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾c. ℘ ℔. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is unaltered; sales to-day 350 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues dull and heavy; sales 185 bbls., in lots, at $8@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$12 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $7@$8 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$18 ℘ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 16c.@22c. for State; 13c.@17½c. for Ohio, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in fair request at from 5c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 300 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ℘ 100 ℔s., chiefly within the range.

SALT—The demand is moderate; prices tend downward.

SPICES—Large sales of Cassia, comprising 1,000 cases, and 18,000 to 20,000 mats, have been reported to-day, but without reliable particulars.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, and sales have been reported of 1,170 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5¾c.@6½c.; 80 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7c.; 50 hhds. Texas on private terms; and 135 boxes Havana at 6¼c.@6¾c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—The demand is restricted, buyers being reluctant to pay the prices generally claimed by holders, who are not eager to sell, unless at full asking rates. The bulk of the stock is in strong hands, whose confidence cannot be easily lessened.

TOBACCO—The current movements are limited, as operators are holding off for the extensive auction sales announced for next week. Sales have been reported, since Friday last, of 38 hhds Kentucky, at 6c.@10c.; 56 cases Seed Leaf, at 12c.@24c.; and 89 bales Havana, at 28c.@30c. ℘ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Continues in request at uniform quotations.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at 26c.@26½c., chiefly at 26½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 77 bales Sea-Island Cotton, at 5-16d.; 300 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ℘ ℔; 200 bbls. Pork, at 1s. 9d.; 12 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d.; 27 tcs. do., at 17s. 6d.; and 18 bales Pigs' Hair, at ¼d. ℘ ℔. For London, 70 tons Oil-Cake, 1,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and, by the *American Eagle*, considerable quantities of Spirits Turpentine and Crude do., all on private terms. For Antwerp, 10,000 Staves on private terms. For Rotterdam, 50 bbls. Ashes, at 20s; 3,000 gallons Honey, at 3c.; 2,500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 9d.; 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3c.; and 5,000 Staves on private terms.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 22, 1859.

CATTLE—The market opens comparatively well for sellers this week. Prices are not much better—perhaps ⅛c.@¼c. ℘., live weight, on certain grades, and on others there is no improvement; but it will be noticed that there is a falling off in the receipts, amounting to about 1,000 head, and, owing to this, the demand is more active. Another circumstance in favor of holders of medium and first-quality cattle this week is the fact that at least one-third of the number here are unfit for market. They have been brought out at least a year too soon—scraggy little things, that need feeding, instead of butchering; but still, as they sell at very low prices, they will find their way to the butcher's stall.

The undue number of this description offering at present adds value to the better qualities. It is not thought that the falling off in receipts here will be felt to any extent in New-York, Wednesday, as the impression prevails that an unusual number has gone over the Erie Road. We hear that the agents of the Erie road out West were offering bonus to secure droves, and in this way drew some from the Central. This, if correct, is a sort of sharp practice to get around the schedule of transportation rates agreed upon by the two companies. We are informed that Mr. HUNTER, of Illinois, who had a drove of something over one hundred head, and contemplated taking them to New York, *via* Central and Hudson River Railroads, was induced to take the Erie Road by receiving in consideration for such a preference $100.

The demand on Eastern account continues good. There are the usual number of Eastern buyers here, and they are taking some of the best stock. Mr. MONROE has secured two or three very fine droves, and he will take, perhaps, 250 head altogether. Not less than 600 will go to the East this week. There are not many New-Yorkers here, and those on the ground are unusually careful in their selections—not so much with regard to quality as with reference to price. Hence many will go through in first hands.

FREIGHTS—Over the several railroad routes are unchanged.

The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad:

	This week.	Last week.	Cors'g week last year.
Cattle	2,416	3,426	3,424
Sheep and Lambs	5,232	5,070	3,132
Hogs	622	568	4,885

	Av. weekly re'ts last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total to same date last year.
Cattle	2,536	82,068	28,155
Sheep	3,127	103,669	90,416
Hogs	3,747	17,712	131,918

Add to the receipt of cattle, one or two small lots that were held over since last week, together with some fifty or sixty that came in on the country roads, and we have a total of 2,526 head. Of these probably fifty store cattle are not in the market.

The cattle here this week are from the several States and Canada, as indicated below, in the following numbers:

	Head.		Head.
From Ohio	406	From Illinois	101
From Kentucky	750	From Canada	91
From New-York	744	From Iowa	70
From Indiana	326	From Michigan	38
Total			2,526

PRICES—We quote the market comparatively active at the following rates:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium		
Extra	5¼@5½	5 @5¼
First quality	4¼@4¾	4 @4½
Second quality	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Third quality	3 @3¼	3 @3¼
Inferior quality	2½@2¾	2½@2¾

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply is large enough, but there is a fair demand, at unimproved rates, however.

HOGS—Are in ordinary request, at low rates.

MILCH COWS—But few in market, and none of superior quality. A few have been sold at prices ranging from $33 to $45.

Philadelphia Live Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 22.

There has been very little activity in the cattle market during the past week, and prices are evidently tending downward. The stock brought forward, however, was very light, the offerings at both yards reaching only to about 1,200 head—a falling off of about 500 less than last week. Several lots of cattle sold to-day as low as 3½c. ℘ ℔.

The following was the range of prices for Beef Cattle to-day:

Choice quality ℘ 100 ℔s	$9 00@$9 25
Prime quality ℘ 100 ℔s	9 00@ 9 25
Fair quality ℘ 100 ℔s	8 50@ 8 75
Ordinary quality ℘ 100 ℔s	8 00@ 9 00
Common quality ℘ 100 ℔s	6 87@ 8 00
Inferior quality ℘ 100 ℔s	3 50@ 4 00

A few extra sold at $9 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

The offerings of Sheep amounted to 6,000 head. The sales were effected at 7½c.@8½c. ℘ ℔. net. The market is brisk.

The Cow market continues dull. The offerings at MARTIN's amounted to 60 head, which were sold at the following rates:

First quality Milch Cows, each	$38@$40
Second quality Milch Cows, each	35@ 38
Third quality Milch Cows, each	28@ 30
Ordinary Milch Cows, each	25@ 28
Dry Milch Cows, each	20@ 25

DRY GOODS.

QUESTIONS FOR THE MILLION.
NOS. 361 AND 539 BROADWAY.
TUCKER'S magnificent display of
1,000 COIFFURES AND BOUQUETS,
At prices favorable to all,

Commencing at	$1
In sets, brilliants	2
Do. do., superbly attractive	3
Bridal and colored, supremely beautiful	25

The toilet fixings are irresistible.

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Also manufactured to order for store windows, &c.
KELTY BROS. & LUM,
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Importers and Jobbers of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
SHETLAND WOOL, &c.

MOURNING GOODS—FALL IMPORTATIONS,—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has received, per late steamers, a very large stock of Mourning Dress Goods, which are now open for inspection, consisting, in part, of black silks, plaid, striped and Byadere silks, Irish poplins, French poplins and Valencias, English, French and German bombazines, thibets for shawls, all widths; Henrietta and Maltese cloth, Barpoor, Magenta and Solferino cloth, English crapes, all widths; English crape veils, &c., &c. Also, many novelties too numerous to mention.
N. B.—The above are most desirable goods, and the prices just right.
Observe, W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

DRY GOODS, FLANNELS, DIAPERS, jaconet and cambric muslins, blankets, merinoes, alpacas, broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, linens, table cloths, handkerchiefs, &c., muslins, prints, de laines, plaids, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION, EITHER in a family or school, as teacher of French, the rudiments of Latin, or higher mathematics, and the English branches; would not object to go South or West. Address, with full particulars, T, Box No. 330, Watertown, New-York.

MOSQUITO NETTING— OF ALL KINDS,
Manufactured, on hand and for sale by
A. McLEAN,
No. 184 West 22d-st., New-York.

TO CONSUMERS OF ALE.—CONSUMERS of ale can be supplied with the best productions of England, Scotland and of this country by the 5 or 10 gallon keg, or in bottles.
At the wine and ale vaults of
G. E. MENOUM,
Corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY
FOR SEPTEMBER,
IS OUT THIS MORNING.

This standard Magazine has received, and is now receiving, most flattering notices from the united Press of this country. It has been our aim to place before our readers matter pleasing to every taste, and we fancy that we have succeeded. The present number, we doubt not, will be read with pleasure.

We place before you our Table of Contents, which, after glancing over, you will surely purchase the Magazine or subscribe for it, either for yourself or home, or some friend:

The Acorn. A Poem. By Elizabeth Oakes Smith. Beautifully illustrated with eight original engravings on wood.
Vagaries of an Artist. The Shadow and the Substance—High and Low Art—Six fine Engravings from celebrated paintings by Murillo, Rembrandt, Teniers, and other masters.
The Asinine Papers By Touchstone. No. II.
The King of the Sorrowful Island.
The Ferry of Death. A Poem.
Change. Poetry.
Seven Years in ye Western Land. Chapter IX. Five illustrations.
The Poet-Soldier at Fort Erie. Poetry.
Eugene Aram.
Recollections of the Revolution.
The Mother of a Marchioness.
Despair. Poetry.
Sol Peck, the Smuggler of Lake Ontario.
Thomas A. Kempis. Poetry.
Sunshine out of Shadow.
The Wildthorne Manuscripts. No. IV. The Temple in the Desert.
The First Autumn Month.
Reminiscences of the "Grand Armée," No. I. Moscow.
The Storm of War. Poetry.
The Haunted House of Languedoc.
May Falconer. An Old Woman's Story.
Provings of Current Theories in Science. No. II. Planetary Origin of Meteorites.
Greece Christianized. Poetry.
Editorial Department.
The Literary World. Wilson's History of the Conquest of Mexico—Book Notices—Books received.
Chronicles of the Day.
The Omnibus.
The Metropolis.
Comic Page. Hits at the Times. Illustrated. Going to the Watering Places.

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READY IN SEPTEMBER, 1859.
A NEW RELIGIOUS NOVEL.

The Publishers of this Work are certain that they are announcing no ordinary book when they present to the public,
THE RECTORY OF MORELAND;
OR,
MY DUTY.
It is written by a lady well known in our literary world, and is pronounced by critics of severe, but excellent taste, to be
SUPERIOR TO ANY SIMILAR AMERICAN WORK EVER ISSUED,
and more like the best English Novels.
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MONTEITH & McNALLY'S SERIES OF GEOGRAPHY.
CLARK'S SYSTEM OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
PARKER'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
PORTER'S PRINCIPLES OF CHEMISTRY.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In compliance with the direction of the General Committee, the members of the Xth Ward Republican Association are requested to meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand st., to elect Delegates to the District Convention for choosing the Delegates to the State Convention. The polls will open at 8 o'clock and close at 9½ o'clock P. M.

B. W. BRADFORD,
GEORGE DONALDSON, } Inspectors.
B. F. SHAFFER,

A MEETING OF THE XVTH WARD REPUBLICAN Association will be held at No. 618 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 7½ P. M. An election will thereupon take place for Delegates to the Assembly District Conventions to be held for the selection of Delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse; and also for the filling of such vacancies as may exist in the Ward delegations to the Central Committees.

M. B. BLAKE, President.
T. BAILEY, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call by the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at the Vth Ward Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, to elect six delegates to choose delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 8 to 9½ o'clock.

THEODORE A. WARD, President.
JOHN CONTRELL,
J. P. OLMSTEAD, } Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Onderdonk's Hall, No. 405 Grand st to elect delegates to the Assembly District Conventions, agreeably to the call of the Central Committee.

ENEAS ELLIOTT, President.
D. R. MORGAN,
J. F. SEYMOUR, } Secretaries.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICAN association of the XVIIth Ward will meet at their rooms, No. 208 Allen-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, for the purpose of electing by ballot one delegate from each election district in the Ward.

JOS. C. PINCKNEY, President.
WM. A. SMALLEY,
PETER COOK, } Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be an election for delegates held at the Republican Head-quarters, No. 100 Elm-st., in accordance with the call of the Republican Central Committee, between the hours of 8 and 9½ o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

LEWIS M. PECK, Chairman.
AUGUSTUS MEYER,
DENNIS SHEA, } Secretaries.

SHOEMAKERS ATTEND.—OPPOSITION TO Prison labor. All those that are opposed to Prison labor are requested to attend a meeting on (this) WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Convention Hall, No. 179 Wooster-st., near Bleecker, to take action for our own protection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY:
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

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TURTLE SOUP.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times,' New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New York Post-office on Saturday, Aug. 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., with European advices three days later, is now fully due at Halifax. There were no signs of her last evening, at the close of telegraphic communication. The steamship *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow on the same day, is also about due at Quebec.

Advices from Hayti to August 6 correct the statement that the Dictatorship of the Republic had been offered to Gen. Geffrard, and declined. The story was officially denied before the Legislative Chambers.

Recent advices from the Kansas gold region report the most astonishing discoveries of the precious metal in various localities, but especially between Cape Lapondre and the Cheyenne Pass. A great rush of miners had occurred towards the latter place, where the amounts asserted to have been taken out daily by a single hand are so extraordinary as to excite a suspicion of exaggeration. At Denver City, a portion of the Constitution recently framed at the Territorial Convention had been made public, but excited no comment by the local papers. No allusion is made in it to the Slavery question.

In accordance with previous announcement, the American State Council met at Geneva yesterday The attendance was quite numerous, After the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, the Council took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M. On reassembling, the Committee made their report, which was generally satisfactory—the only exception being in the case of the delegate from Council No 43, of Brooklyn, the Rev. T. William Walker. Some objection was made to his Americanism, but he was finally admitted by a vote of the Council. A motion to nominate H. B. Northrup by acclamation, as President for the ensuing year was carried, but Mr. Northrup declined serving. A Committee of eight was then appointed to present names for officers, and they reported as follows:

For President—G. A. Scroggs, of Erie.
For Vice-President—Amos N. Prescott. of Herkimer.
For Secretary—James W. Husted, of Westchester.

The nominees were unanimously elected, and Gen. Scroggs was conducted to the chair. The question of the time and place of holding the State Convention was then discussed with great animation, but a majority were found to be in favor of holding it on a different day from that of the Republicans, and it was finally decided that it should be held at Utica, on the 25th of September. Two delegates to the National Convention were subsequently elected—the Hon. Erastus Brooks and the Hon. Lorenzo Burrowes. Mr. Brooks addressed the Convention at considerable length, and was followed by the Hon. Daniel Ullman, after which the Council adjourned *sine die.*

A Committee from the Ashlanders' Association of Brooklyn, called on Hon. John Minor Botts, at the Astor House, last evening, and presented an address, in which they tendered him the position of standard bearer of the opposition to the Democracy. Mr. Botts replied at some length, and to the effect that he was not afraid of the responsibilities that attend the position of President of these United States.

Another of those brutal exhibitions of rowdy ferocity, which have been latterly almost exclusively confined to Baltimore, occurred on Saturday night, incident to an excursion from that city to a camp-meeting on the Choptank River. The steamer *Express*, with a large party on board, started for the camp ground, and when she had proceeded some distance on her way, a party of rowdies, made up of clubs known as the "Eubolts," the "Ranters," and the "Rip-Raps," made an indiscriminate assault upon the white and colored passengers, but especially upon the latter—knocking them down, beating them dreadfully, robbing, and, in some cases, stabbing them. A few of the ringleaders were subsequently arrested and committed for trial. One of the colored men stabbed is reported to have died.

A riot also occurred, on Monday, at Tacony, near Philadelphia, during an excursion of the St. Vincent Sunday Schools, with the Franklin Rifle Company of that city. A party of rowdies attacked the soldiers during the target firing; the soldiers in defence, used the butt-ends of their rifles, and some loaded theirs with pebbles and fired upon the rowdies. About twenty persons were stabbed and otherwise wounded. The riot was resumed on the arrival of the soldiers in the city, but the prompt interference of the Police prevented serious results.

The American Telegraph Company have obtained permission from the Secretary of War to open a Marine Telegraph Station at Fort Lafayette, in the Narrows, and they will proceed immediately to lay a cable from that point to Fort Hamilton, where it will connect with the Brooklyn line, which stretches to New-York. This line will give the Company unequaled facilities for reporting marine news, night and day, as it will also connect with the line already constructed from Sandy Hook.

The re-union of the "Sons and Daughters of the Island of Rhode Island," took place yesterday, under circumstances the most auspicious. There were upwards of ten thousand strangers present, and all went pleasantly to the end. A full report of the proceedings may be found in another part of this morning's Times.

Another trot between *Flora Temple* and *Princess* came off yesterday at the Trotting Park, near Boston. *Flora* won in three straight heats.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, principally for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee to which the Tax Levy was long ago referred. The Committee was not ready to report The bill of Dr. Doremus, amounting to $4,415, for analyses in the Stephens and Fourteenth-street poisoning cases, was allowed, and the Board, after many ineffectual efforts, finally adjourned to Tuesday next.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 750 bales, in lots, at unchanged rates. Flour was in fair request and was quoted firmer. Wheat and Corn were scarce and inactive. Pork was in lively demand and was dearer. Lard was salable and steady. Beef was quiet. Naval Stores attracted more attention, in part, from shippers. Hides were in better request. Sugars were pretty freely dealt in. Freights were brisker.

Modest Merit.—What is an Ashlander? We do not know, nor do we suppose that our readers much care. But really the Ashlanders ought to be ashamed of themselves. They have been tormenting Mr. John M. Botts with superfluous inquiries into his views of the Presidency. We observe among them the name of a secretary of our new Superintendent of Police, and we are very sure that General Pillsbury will not countenance such cruelty in one of his subordinates.

Mr. Botts longs to be President. What of that? He is not the first person who has cherished such a desire. Why not leave him to indulge it? It is a sweet thing for him to dream himself a candidate, and whom does it injure?

Really this license of visitation is pushed too far by our Committees, of one kind and another. If Mr. Botts has any influence with the excellent editor of the Memphis *Advertiser*, he ought to make interest at once for a cozy nook in the society of that eminently fitting candidate whom the *Advertiser* has just stowed away "in a safe and sequestered spot." There the Clubs must cease from troubling, and there the spouters will be at rest. There, if the country should eventually make up its mind that Botts is a necessity, Botts may be looked for and found, rosy, calm, and full of the repose of power. Let him hie away at once to this city of refuge.

The Progress of Cowardice.

Had we an American Hogarth now among us, to note our national ways, and mark their real nature for the instruction of the people, we fear he would be called upon to surpass the skill with which his great prototype depicted the Progress of Cruelty. Nothing is more striking, as certainly nothing could be more alarming, in the recent history of our country, than the steady development of downright cowardice among the masses of the American people. Every mail, every telegraph, every police report which reaches the leading journals of the metropolis, adds its quota of damning evidence to prove that the masculine spirit is fast dying out of the American multitude. The sheer brutal ferocity which marks those abject races which invite the oppressor's sword is developing itself with ominous rapidity in the purlieus of our great cities. Small clubs of poltroons, bent on cheap riot and safe malignity, are organizing in all our great centres of trade and commerce. The perpetration of outrages which require the countenance of numbers to the evil conceptions of a few pot-valiant vagabonds, has begun to be so familiar to the police and the population of places like Philadelphia and Baltimore, that we are all of us in great danger of overlooking the serious significance of such a state of things in the prospects of the nation.

We are ready enough to echo the contumelious language in which travelers describe the *lazzaroni* of Naples and the brigands of the Abruzzi. That a number of able-bodied men should be found capable of earning their livelihood by overbearing the weakness of a few decent travelers, or threatening the safety of a belated post-chaise, is proof so positive of a general national degeneracy that many of us are unwilling to listen to anything in explanation or elucidation of the Italian question itself. Italy is the land of *Fra Diavolo*, and there is an end of the matter!

What then must we say of the United States as illustrated by the clubs of "Eubolts," "Ranters," and "Rip-Raps," of cities like Baltimore? Baltimore is not a backwoods village. The ways of its people are known to the whole Union: their *morale* fairly represents that of large sections of the Republic. And what is this *morale* as translated by the acts of a Baltimorean crowd?

But the other day a camp-meeting began at a point near the City of Baltimore. Led by we know not what instinct, the female population of the Monumental City thronged the boats devoted to the Camp-meeting service. Their husbands and friends were with them, and the whole affair, (whatever we may think of its purely religious value,) was conducted with the utmost external propriety. This displeased the lively clubs aforesaid, and their members forthwith began to express their dissatisfaction. Numbers of them took passage on one particular camp-meeting steamer, and very soon began to "show their hand." They were armed, of course, as cowards always are, and fell at first upon the weakest and least prepared portion of their fellow-passengers. They selected the "colored passengers," accustomed as these poor creatures are, to being cuffed and kicked, and began to cuff and kick them.

The Captain of the vessel was appealed to but as he was probably a coward himself, he declined to interfere. "The lights were blown out," and a scene of horror, the particulars of which it is happily unnecessary for us to inflict upon our readers, forthwith began. The strong and formidable were religiously avoided, but the weak and timid poor laboring men and simple women, were subjected to the most atrocious insults. Men were stabbed and robbed openly. Others were horribly beaten in the presence of their wives. All this time the American flag floated from the stern of the steamer, and human beings, supposed to be American citizens, were on board. Nobody had the courage to interfere.

At daybreak, after a night of Pandemonium, the vessel neared the shore. A Sheriff was sent for, and a small number of the offenders arrested. At first the Sheriff's authority was defied, but the valiant individuals who had shrunk appalled into corners all night long reappeared at the sight of the official uniform, and actually ventured to strengthen the hands of the *posse*. The ringleaders of the rioters were arrested; and if the judges are not frightened from their propriety by the outcries of the hellish crew to which these ruffians belong some of them may be eventually punished. The history is not very heroic, but it is a history of our own day and of our own country, and it demands our attention. It is not an isolated history, we are sorry to say, and it is identical in substance with many other signs of the times. The infamous way in which petty mobs in our country villages have recently taken the law into their own hands; the cowardly onslaughts of small armies of poltroons, disguised and blackened as to their faces, upon obnoxious individuals, with tar and feathers and all the paraphernalia of the vulgar Inquisition, these all drift in one direction. They indicate not merely the relaxation of public justice, but the decay of private fairness and courage. In this respect they are very dark and disastrous incidents of our national experience, and it becomes all concerned to make a vigorous effort towards ending them forever.

The Penalty of Greatness.—This vast and growing metropolis is constantly assailed in its moral reputation by provincial towns like Boston and Philadelphia, as well as by the rural districts generally. These small friends of ours affect to be horror-struck at the enormous prevalence of crime in New-York, and charitably conclude that some inscrutable influence unfavorable to virtue pervades our very atmosphere.

Now it will not be fair for us to deny that a very considerable amount of criminality exists in our City. The story of our lives from day to day sufficiently establishes this fact. We candidly confess that we could wish the number of New-York murders, burglaries and thefts were less than it is. Yet we deny utterly and totally that there is anything in the existing state of facts to show that the citizens of Gotham are worse than other men, or for that matter one whit behind the most verdant rural population in the practice of all the cardinal virtues.

Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, of the Police, in his quarterly report, published in these columns yesterday, throws a good deal of light upon the question of New-York criminality. He tells the public that of the nineteen thousand persons arrested for various offences during the three months next preceding the 1st of August instant, "over four-fifths are natives of European countries." To this pregnant statement there is no doubt he might have added that one half the remaining fifth, though born in New-York, are the children of other than natives of New-York, and reared in the habits of their progenitors. From these items it may be understood how well-grounded are the customary charges against the character of our stable and legitimate population. But for the enormous influx of immigrants, our City, large as it is, would be well nigh free from crime and pauperism.

Our burdens and our disgrace are imported. Not one of the lesser cities, which envy our superiority and carp at our prosperity, can boast of a cleaner record, and it may be doubted whether a more virtuous people is to be found in any district of this State or New-England than the native inhabitants of this much-slandered City. But the aspersions which fall to our lot must be regarded as part and parcel of the penalty we pay for our else unquestioned position at the head of American civilization.

Argumentative Dueling.

If the Honorable (we believe he is the Honorable) O. Jennings Wise would condescend to take our advice, of which, however, we have not the least expectation, he would sell his pistol at once, and join the Society of Friends. Of all the great duelists, either of the present day or of past ages, we cannot recollect one who has fought so many duels to so little purpose. There hardly comes a telegram from Washington which does not announce either that O. Jennings Wise has been fighting a duel, or is preparing to fight one, or is suffering one to be prevented "by the interference of mutual friends." Mr. Wise is believed to edit a newspaper in Virginia, which is usually supposed to be carried on as the organ of his father, Gov. Wise. For what other purpose it serves either the literary or political world, we think it would puzzle most people to say. We believe it is received at most of the newspaper offices as "an exchange," and is referred to now and then by people who want to know the Governor's views on that knotty question—"the destinies of the Old Dominion;" but beyond the small circle of those who care anything, whatever, about the Governor or his views, it would be hard to find any one who had ever seen "the organ," or knew its name, much less perused a line which it contains. The only way, in short, in which the majority of the public of the United States are made aware of its existence, is by the duels, actual or prospective, of the (he ought to be the honorable) Hon. O. Jennings Wise, the reputed editor. Most other editors and public men seek to make themselves known to the world by their opinions, by what they think and write upon this, that and the other subject; but hardly anybody would know what calling O. Jennings Wise honors by his devotion if it were not for his various fights and "difficulties." We should never know that he was capable of putting pen to paper if he were not so often in the field in defence of what he writes. The celebrity which even this secures, however, is short-lived in the extreme. The duels are mostly bloodless. Nobody is hurt, or, at least, badly hurt. The seconds always refuse to allow the firing to continue, and then the belligerents shake hands. Wise then hurries home and publishes "a card" in his paper, which nobody reads; and his antagonist publishes another which attains precisely the same degree of publicity, and then both parties set to work to manufacture another misunderstanding with somebody else. We ought to observe, however, that most of the tragedies in which O. Jennings Wise finds himself immersed, are quarrels with brother editors, pursuing their craft in the same literary region as himself, and engaged in the "able conduct" of journals as widely known as his own. The various great questions of the day, the public ought to know, are discussed with just as much fervor by these gifted gentlemen in the midst of the slave-barns, oyster-beds, and pine woods of the Old Dominion, as in Faneuil or Exeter Hall. Wise and his *confrères* have opinions *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis,* just as decided and as strong as any member of a Reform Convention possesses; but it is not their opinions touching principles that bring them, as some hairbrained visionaries might suppose, into collision with one another. The Virginian mind is far too practical to quarrel over an abstraction, or send its owner into the world pistol in hand merely to vindicate the sincerity of his belief in great truths. It is not Wise's notions on moral, religious, and political questions, that bring him so often to the field of honor; it is not to maintain heresies, or novelties, or quiddles. Most of the risks to which he is exposed in his sanguinary encounters are due either to his peculiar opinions touching some other editor or politician, or some other editor, or to some politician's opinions touching him or his father. No "stand-up fights" in a bar-room or a workshop, among 'longshoremen or coal-heavers, were ever more purely personal than these terrible conflicts among Virginian editors. No two drunken hodmen, "stripped" for a fight, were ever less disturbed by abstract issues than Wise and his foes. They draw the pistol, not to assert their views on manifest destiny, or squatter sovereignty, or woman's rights, or free soil, or free labor, or the broad church, or any other debateable question. If our readers would take the trouble to go to the bottom of any of Wise's duels, which we feel satisfied none of them will ever do, they would generally find that they arose out of his having said that some one else was a "trimmer," or a "schemer," or a "low pettifogger," or a "mean hound," or a "lying knave," or a "notorious rascal," or a "low flung blackguard," or "that he was beneath contempt," or that he "had not paid his debts," or that "his father's marriage with his mother was not entirely legal"; or from some one's else having talked in the like complimentary strain either of Wise himself or of his father. Most of the issues thus presented are single and pertinent, but it is all but impossible to decide them by the ordinary rules of evidence or laws of argument. If you dispute a man's theories of government, or religion, logic perhaps may help you to convert him; but when you inform him that he is a liar, and he retorts by telling you that you are another, there is no use in discussing any further. This sort of difference admits of no solution except corporeal applications on both sides. A pair of Irish hodmen, when they raise such an issue, decide it with their fists. Virginia editors raise it apparently just as often as Irish hodmen, but, more genteel than the hodmen, take to the pistol. Our readers must not, therefore, suppose then, when they hear once a week of O. Jennings Wise "going out" with some one, that he is asserting any principle, or vindicating any cause which the public at large is in the least way interested. The point in dispute generally is which of the belligerents is the greatest "liar," "prevaricator," "scoundrel," or "turncoat," or "traitor." Who of us all cares a straw how it is decided? And why will not Wise rest from his "endless toil and endeavor?"

Donnelly's Latest.

Mr. Bernard Donnelly is by no means easy in his mind. He considers that the Press treats him unjustly; and to repel its imputations, has written still another letter, which we publish in this morning's Times. The missive is ingenuous to a degree, and quite touching. Donnelly has achieved more notoriety than he bargained for, and of a different sort. He now feels that it would have been better for him to have kept his breeches pocket closely buttoned over the mighty secret that he, Bernard Donnelly, Auctioneer, of No. 3 William-street, was the honored correspondent of that heroic Knight who slew Sam in 1855, and rode rough-shod over the prostrate Know-Nothing monster in Virginia.

What particularly hurts the tender sensibilities of the William-street statesman, is the imputation of treachery hurled at his devoted head by an unscrupulous "political Press." We confess we have seen no such charge; but are nevertheless willing to take Mr. Donnelly's word for its existence. What we have seen is an opinion, abundantly expressed, that through an extraordinary endowment of verdancy, he became the weak instrument of treachery in others: and he does himself injustice when he neglects to claim the benefit of this view of the case. That he has been guilty of bad faith he indignantly denies. Gov. Wise, he avers, has not charged him with so black an offence. Very true. A slight acquaintance enabled that personage to discover the real seat of his correspondent's weakness. The irate Virginian can scarcely make war on Donnelly. He will look to Albany, not William-street, for his game.

There is one point in Mr. Donnelly's latest effusion which deserves notice as bringing the question of blame within narrower compass. He asserts, by necessary implication, that the publication of the Wise letter proceeded either directly or indirectly from Mr. Cassidy. It may be recollected that Cassidy has denied the imputation of broken faith, and accounted for the appearance of the letter in print by the assertion that copies were in circulation which must have proceeded from Donnelly himself. The matter is now brought very much into the shape of an issue of veracity. Such a document could only have been made public through deliberate treachery, or the grossest indiscretion. Of the latter offence Donnelly stands convicted on his own confession, and we do him the justice to say that in respect to the other charge he pleads not guilty. The crime lies between himself and his trusted friend, the editor of the *Atlas and Argus*.

Manifestly the affair is damaging and disagreeable. Donnelly himself so feels it to be. But he bates no jot of hope or courage. Wise is still his idol, and he still is Wise's champion. The chivalrous Virginian "has friends in this State," notwithstanding that unlucky letter, and Donnelly tells us they "will not be turned from him by the abuse or clamor of his enemies." That, we fully believe. The danger lies in quite another quarter. If Wise is ruined, it will be by the inconceivable stupidity of his friends, as no man has better reason to know than Mr. Bernard Donnelly.

And yet, let us do Mr. Donnelly no injustice. There are two sides to the case. He is a Democrat, and as such it was natural for him to put confidence in Cassidy. The unwarranted publication of a private letter is an offence which neither gentlemen nor politicians tolerate. How could Donnelly apprehend such an outrage on the part of the central editor of his party? His error was an amiable one. He really believed, we have not the slightest doubt, that the letter was as safe with Cassidy as it would be in his own keeping. We understand him as denying that he allowed it, or any copy of it, to go from him before its delivery into the hands of Cassidy. Then comes the great question, still unanswered, Who is responsible for the publication? The answer rests between Cassidy and Donnelly.

The Great Cricket Matches.

ALL ENGLAND VERSUS ALL AMERICA.

The Cricket Match between Eleven Cricketers of All England, and Twenty-two Cricketers from the Clubs in the United States, will certainly take place at Hoboken in the latter part of September. One thousand dollars has been already remitted by the St. George's Club, as a first installment towards the expense of bringing out the English Cricketers, who are to be selected by Parr and Wisden, Parr being England's most celebrated batter, and Wisden one of the best bowlers which England has produced in the cricketing world for some years. The other nine players, and additional substitutes in case of accidents, will be selected by Parr and Wisden with a view of securing a victory over the United States' "Twenty-two," in order that Cricket may not be added to the list of English pastimes, in which America has wrested the supremacy from Old England.

The cricket ground on which this great national contest is to take place is being laid out by Mr. Stevens, on the high ground between the New-York Yacht Club-house and Mr. Stevens' mansion and grounds. It measures 180 yards across, and when finished will be the most splendid and picturesque cricket ground in the country. It is nearly covered with turf, and will be completed and in excellent order in time for the match. Immediately on the receipt of the list of names selected by Parr and Wisden, they will be published; and in about a week or ten days thereafter the names of the "Twenty-two"—who will be selected from amongst the strongest cricketers in the country—will be announced. Such a cricketing tournament as this is likely to be will, no doubt, bring over some of the gentleman cricketers of England to witness it, and will naturally draw a large number of cricketers from all parts of the United States and Canada. The match here is one of a series, which has been got up by the St. George's Club of New-York, and the Montreal Club, of Montreal, Lower Canada, who have been the enterprising originators of this movement. The first match will take place at Montreal between "Twenty-two," of Lower Canada, and the "All England Eleven." The second match will take place at Hoboken, between "Twenty-two" selected by the St. George's Club and the "All England Eleven." A third match will be played at Philadelphia between "Twenty-two" and the "All England Eleven." And a fourth match will be played at Hamilton, Canada West, between "Twenty-two," of Upper Canada, and the "All England Eleven." A fifth match is also likely to take place at Montreal between "Twenty-two"—half of whom will be selected by St. George and half by Montreal—and the "All England Eleven."

Cricket Match at Hoboken To-day.—St George vs. Newark.—The first elevens of these clubs play, to-day, (Wednesday,) at the Hoboken Cricket Ground. Several of the cricketers who will play against the "All England Eleven" will take part in the match.

Obituary.

A telegram from Boston yesterday announced the death of Mr. Moses D. Phillips, senior partner in the well-known publishing house of Phillips, Sampson & Co. The *Evening Transcript* has the following:

"It is but a few weeks since we reported the death of Mr. Charles Sampson, a member of the well-known publishing house of Phillips, Sampson & Co. We are now called upon to chronicle the decease of Moses D. Phillips, Esq., the senior partner of the firm. The event took place at his residence in Brookline, on Saturday night. Mr. Phillips has been in ill health for some months—but has been able to attend to business until within a short time. He was a native of Charlton, Mass., and was first established in business at Worcester, from whence he removed to Boston, and soon became favorably known for his intelligence, excellent judgment, and executive abilities. In comparatively a short time, the firm gained a high reputation at home and abroad. The deceased was much respected by the whole community, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, He was forty-six years of age.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Washington.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The President has recognized Henry Schondorff as Consul of the Prince of Reuss of the elder branch, and of Prince of Reuss of the junior branch, to reside at New York. He has also recognized C. E. Stewart as Consul for Belgium, at Charleston, S. C.

The President has appointed Wm. T. Wright, Jr., Consul at Santo.

A private dispatch from Carlisle, Ind., announces the death of the Hon. John A. Davis, of that State, formerly Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Prof. Dimitry, Minister to Central America, will leave about the 1st of September with his family for Costa Rica.

Gen. Cass will entertain at dinner, to-day, Minister Mata and Señor Lerdo. Other kind attentions have been extended to these distinguished Mexicans by gentlemen connected with the Executive Department of our Government.

From the Kansas Gold Region.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION—EXTRAORDINARY REPORTS OF GOLD DISCOVERIES, ETC.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The express has arrived here with Denver City dates of the 15th inst., six passengers and sixteen thousand dollars in gold dust.

A portion of the recently framed State Constitution had been published. No allusion is made to the Slavery question in the Bill of Rights. The right of suffrage is restricted to the whites.

The local papers are silent in respect to the provisions of the Constitution.

The richest gold discoveries have been made since the last arrival, between Cape Lapondre and the Cheyenne Pass, although the opening of new leads was of daily occurrence.

A great rush had been made by the miners towards the Cheyenne Pass, where it was reported one hundred to a thousand dollars a day was being made by a single hand.

The emigration continued light, but steady.

Business at Denver City was brisk, and merchandise and provisions were selling cheap.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 22.

Advices from Denver City of the 12th reached Leavenworth to-day. Rich discoveries of gold had been made at the Medicine Bow Mountains, one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Cherry Creek. The excitement in regard to the new diggings at the head-waters of the South Platte continued unabated. Large numbers were daily leaving, both for the north and south. Seven persons arrived at Atchison to-day with over one hundred ounces of gold.

The Omaha *Republican* says, that Charles Leslie of Marion county, Pennsylvania, arrived there on the 14th inst., with one thousand and thirty-three ounces gold dust from Clear Creek. Leslie professes to have discovered the richest diggings yet found, and returns to the States for the purpose of procuring quartz-mills to work them.

Outrages by the "Eubolts," "Ranters," and "Rip Raps" of Baltimore.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

A dreadful series of outrages were perpetrated on Saturday night on board the steamer *Express*, which left here the same evening with a large company for the camp-meeting on Choptank River. After the boat had got some distance from the city a party of rowdies, rallying under the cry of "Eubolts," "Ranters," and "Rip Raps," made an indiscriminate assault upon the white and colored passengers, knocking them down in every direction. Many of them were horribly beaten and several stabbed. Many of the white men were robbed of their money and watches, the assailants blowing out the lights to prevent their being recognized. One colored man was stabbed, and his wife outraged in his presence. On Sunday morning the boat stopped at Cambridge, when the Sheriff of Dorchester County arrested four of the ringleaders and committed them to jail. It is reported that one colored man has died of his injuries.

The Baltimore *Sun* gives additional particulars:

"Shortly after passing Fort McHenry it became evident that there would be trouble on board, and alarm took hold of the passengers. Before reaching the Bodkin, a party of disorderly men, who rallied under the cries of Eubolts, Ranters and Rip Raps, went forward and made an attack on the colored people, who occupied that part of the boat. At first they amused themselves by knocking down the males and females of the colored passengers, when application was made to the captain to take some measures to put a stop to such proceedings. Nothing was done, and after a time the disorderly disposed went down into the forward saloon, where several colored men had taken refuge. The assailants approached a man, and one of them stabbed him in four places, in the side and chest. They then blew out all the lights in the saloon, and began an indiscriminate attack on white and colored. Mr. Jeremiah Slaughter was robbed of $28. Mr. William D. Glass was robbed of $20, and another party was robbed of a valuable gold watch and chain.

There being no prospect of any more booty in the saloon, the disorderlies again went on deck, and blowing out all the lights, went to the forward part of the boat again, among the colored people. One man and his wife were standing together near the bow, and thought they would escape observation. The man, however, was knocked down, and he was held while his pockets were rifled of all they contained. He was then stabbed several times, and his wife, who had witnessed the whole proceeding, was outraged in his presence, while she vainly cried for help. Some of the passengers again called on the officers of the boat and the Committee who had chartered her, and volunteered, if called on, to quell the riot and confine the disturbers of the peace in the hold until the boat should return to the city. The attack was continued until several colored men were severely stabbed, and a much larger number horribly beat. Among those that were stabbed was a man employed as a dray-man by Mr. Welch, in South street; one by Messrs. Smith & Edmondson, on Cheapside; and one by Messrs. T. T. Martin & Bro., on Calvert street. Who the others were was not ascertained, but it was said one of them died from the effects of his wounds. About daylight on Sunday morning the boat approached Cambridge, and the captain, at the request of the passengers, landed at that town.

Sheriff Vickers, of Dorchester County, was notified of the outrages that had been committed, and summoning two or three of his deputies proceeded to the wharf for the purpose of arresting the guilty parties. At first they defied his authority, but he called on some of the passengers who had witnessed the whole of the riot, and some four of the party were taken from the boat. Two of them gave their names as Skinner and Robinson, but the names of the others were not ascertained.

They were taken before Justice Robert R. Robinson, of Cambridge, and Charles Goldsborough, Esq., the prosecuting attorney, appeared on the part of the State. The whole of them were committed to jail for trial at the approaching term of the Circuit Court for that county. The boat then proceeded to the camp-meeting, where the police force was so strong that no attempt was made to create disorder on the ground. They left again on Sunday afternoon for this city, but several of the passengers were obliged to stop in Cambridge, because their lives were threatened, and came up in the *Kent* yesterday afternoon. While the *Express* was on the way up to the city an attack was made on the engineer, who escaped by locking himself up in his room, his assailants threatening to throw him overboard. The whole affair is represented by those who witnessed it as having been most fearful. Females were thrown into consternation, and the rioters were appealed to for their sakes to desist, but they paid no heed to it."

Affairs in Baltimore.

THE YACHT HASWELL—MURDER—THE CITY RAILROADS, &C.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The yacht *Haswell*, of Providence, from Baltimore, arrived here this morning in twenty-three hours from Old Point Comfort.

A man named Hugh Sullivan, was shot in the head last night, and instantly killed, on the corner of Halliday and Pleasant streets, while on his way home. Several arrests have been made. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and the Jury returned a verdict that Hugh Sullivan came to his death by the hands of Thomas Hoffman, and Robert Miller was an accessory. Both have been arrested and committed.

In the City Council, this afternoon, the Special Committee on the City Railroad reported an ordinance providing for the repeal of the ordinance to purchase the road as far as completed, and leasing the same seven years; also reducing the fare to four cents. It is generally thought, however, the Councils will refuse to interfere with the present Company, as the public are getting impatient for the completion of the enterprise, and adverse to further hindrance.

The Ward primary elections for delegates to the American Congressional Convention districts, embracing the City and County of Baltimore, are being held to-night. All is quiet so far.

Affairs at Norfolk.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER—THE UNITED STATES STEAMER FULTON, ETC.

The boiler of a dredging machine exploded this morning in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, near this city. Three men were killed.

Schooner *Alice*, with a pleasure party from Philadelphia, arrived here this afternoon *via* the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. They leave to-morrow for Old Point, Washington and Baltimore.

The United States steamer *Fulton* will try her armament before leaving for the Gulf, to cruise off Cuba and the adjacent islands.

Trot Between Flora Temple and Princess.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

A trot between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, for a purse of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, came off, this afternoon, at the south end of Trotting Park. *Flora* won in three straight heats. Time, 2:32, 2:36 and 2:34. From 15,000 to 20,000 spectators were present.

New-Jersey Democratic State Convention.

Trenton, N. J., Tuesday, Aug 23.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor meets to-morrow. A large number of delegates arrived here this evening.

The prominent candidates are: Messrs. Wright, of Hudson; Skelton, of Mercer; Wurts, of Hunterdon; and Sykes, of Burlington.

An exciting time is expected.

Movement in Favor of Senator Douglas.

Reading, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Democrats of Berks this day elected four delegates to the State Convention, instructed to support, from first to last, delegates to the Charleston Convention in favor of the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas.

John Minor Botts for the Presidency.

Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Opposition held a large meeting here last night, and expressed a preference for John Minor Botts for the Presidency, and recommended him to the State Convention which will assemble here during the Fall.

Destructive Fire in Syracuse.

Syracuse, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The old yellow building in this city, in which was the saleratus factory of D. Kellogg & Co., J. T. Wyman's marble-shop, besides several small groceries, &c., was destroyed by fire this morning about 3 o'clock. The wind was blowing quite hard from the south at the time, and carried burning embers into the steeple of the First Baptist Church, consuming that fine edifice and also the dwelling of W. L. Palmer, and a house belonging to John Ritchie. Loss on the church $20,000; insured for only $3,000. Loss on other property not ascertained.

Movements of the Baltimore City Guard.

Manchester, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Baltimore City Guards arrived here this morning, and were received by the Amoskeag Veterans. After breakfasting, they were welcomed at the City Hall by Commander Abbott of the Veterans, and Mayor Harrington. The Guards are the guests of the Veterans, who, with our citizens, will leave nothing wanting to add to their pleasure and entertainment.

The New-York Military in New-Bedford.

New-Bedford, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Washington Grays from New-York arrived this morning, and met with a cordial reception from the City Guard, the civic authorities, and the citizens generally. They breakfasted at the Parker House, and were subsequently received by the Mayor at the City Hall. The Grays encamped on the Common.

The Troubles in Southern Kansas.

Leavenworth, Monday, Aug. 22.

Some confirmation of the reported outbreak in the South, has reached here, on the Jayhawkers being taken into Missouri. Capt. Montgomery is reported to be in the field, and it is expected he will attempt to recapture them. Considerable uneasiness existed, and a renewal of the old disturbances is anticipated.

Destructive Fire at Cairo, Ill.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat* says that thirteen buildings were burned at Cairo, Illinois, this morning. Loss $10,000.

Non-Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

Sackville, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

There were no signs of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax, at 8 o'clock this evening. She is now fully due there with three days later European intelligence. The weather was thick and it was raining very hard.

The Sailing of the Arabia.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The mails per the steamship *Arabia* will close at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, but she will not sail until about 10 o'clock. Dispatches filed so as to reach here by 9 o'clock, will be sent out in her.

German Festival at Myrtle-avenue Park.

A very considerable number of people, say ten thousand or thereabouts, went on a mild jollification on Monday. A trivial expenditure of something less than half a dollar sufficed for all the outlay incidental to a trip to and from the Myrtle-avenue Park, where the festival was held. Of those who took part in the celebration, the great majority were Germans. But they were not all Germans. There were not a few Americans, besides a sprinkling of Irish. Virtually, however, it was a great German turn-out. It was the annual *fête* of the Turner societies, several of which, from New-York, Bloomingdale, Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Egg Harbor, Morrisania, Brooklyn, New Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, accompanied by Rifle Clubs from various quarters, and delegations from Washington and elsewhere, arrived in Williamsburgh on Saturday night last, in order to celebrate their yearly Turn-fest.

The Myrtle-avenue Park is a well-wooded inclosure, according to the stage-drivers about 2½ miles out of Williamsburgh. It is rather circumscribed, and particularly boggy. Nevertheless it was filled—filled to overflowing, and every opening for entrance or exit was jammed. Within it the older people drank, talked, strolled about, or reposed in the grateful shade of spreading trees; whilst the younger danced, performed or applauded gymnastic feats, drank also, and gave themselves up to "kissing in the ring." Now, this kissing process is, doubtless, a most agreeable one to those who take part in it, but it is excessively tantalizing to those who do not, and might even be regarded by some as slightly censurable. But it isn't. It is nothing more than a free, frank and harmless display of youthful frolic or friendship, and loses all aspect of ill by being so open and so undiscriminating.

Among Americans the belief is prevalent that at these great social gatherings of the Germans, drunkenness is utterly unknown. Now, the fact is otherwise. A German will get as drunk as an Irishman; but his drunkenness does not exhibit itself in ferocity. He will wage a wordy war with an opponent for hours without making the faintest sign of physical resistance or attack. An Irishman, hot-blooded, thoughtless and impulsive, has recourse to the readiest weapon, and is borne off the field in handcuffs or with a cracked skull. There were numerous cases of intoxication at the Park, on Monday, but they were of the mildest and most inoffensive type.

The Germans are wise, not only in their frugality, but in their knowledge of the science of spending money. They are thoroughly conversant with all the modes of what is termed "rational amusement," and know how to make the most of the most limited means of recreation. The Irish, contrary to general opinion, are very fond of exercises requiring great physical skill. But they need too much room. They are too vigorous. They dance break-downs. They make astonishing leaps. They throw to a wondrous length stones of wondrous weight, and "cut up immense shines" generally. Our German fellow-citizens are more economical both of power and space. They dance polkas exquisitely; they turn summersaults; they balance poles; they vault; they stand on their heads, throw up their heels, and all within the compass of a dozen square yards.

The domesticity of the Germans, their "homeliness"—(to use the word in its highest and literal sense)—is a feature of the national character beyond all praise. Whatever their amusements may be, they are shared in by the family, whole and entire. There is no place of relaxation forbidden to wife or children. The public enjoyment is common—not social merely, but *familiar*, so to say. It was worthy to mark how, yesterday evening, when the horsemen, the carriages, the artillery, the grocery wagons, the bands of Turners and the crowds of spectators left the grounds and formed in a sort of rude procession, the women, with a harmonious alacrity fell instinctively into the military step, and kept time to the music. Thus the Turn-fest out of doors ended for the day. Nothing occurred to prevent or mar the general pleasure.

The German Festival was continued yesterday with unabated vigor, and notwithstanding the large number of people present—representing all nations—and an abundance of intoxicating drinks, free to all, there was no disturbance worth noting. This was owing in part to the presence of Deputy-Superintendent of Police Folk and a *posse* of men, who were everywhere present, and by judicious management preserved order. Superintendent Pillsbury was on the ground a portion of the day, and appeared to be much pleased with the proceedings.

The exercises yesterday were various. There was a mimic battle between two bodies of sharp-shooters, which attracted much attention. Another party exhibited their skill with the small-sword, while a still larger number performed gymnastic feats. Others danced and sang, and all drank lager-beer. At sunset the Turners formed in procession, and marched to Turner's Hall, in Messerole-street, where the *fête* closed with a grand ball.

Later from Hayti.

GEFFRARD NOT OFFERED THE DICTATORSHIP—A NEWSPAPER HOAX—FREEMASONS IN HAYTI.

By the arrival at this port of the brig *George Albert*, from Port au Prince, we are placed in possession of our Hayti files to August 6.

It appears that the statement in *La Republique* asserting that President Geffrard had been offered and declined the dictatorship of Hayti was merely a bold newspaper *canard*. At one of the sessions of the Chambers a formal denial of the statement was made, and copies sent to the different newspapers of Hayti. The *Republique* acknowledged that the article was only sent to them as a communication, but refuses to publish the official denial of the Chambers.

The Freemasons had been holding a great celebration at the village of Leogane—President Geffrard had been elected "Grand Protector of the Order The local news presents little else of interest.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

More Counterfeit Money in Circulation.—At an early hour last evening Detective Police Officer Elder, was standing on the steps of the Brandreth House, when he observed a genteel-looking man standing on the corner, and who, after standing a few minutes, was accosted by another man; and from their actions, the Policeman felt sure something wrong was going on. In a short time one of the men walked hastily away, and, as he parted with his friend, the officer saw something pass from one to the other. He arrested the man he thought the most suspicious looking, and, while passing through Canal street, the prisoner threw away a roll of seven bills, purporting to be of the denomination of ten dollars on the Narragansett Bank, of Wickford, Rhode Island. The vignette is a number of men reaping, and on the right is the head of a little girl. The title of the bank is at the top of the bill, while in the genuine it is printed in the centre. The bill is evidently an altered bill from some broken Rhode Island bank. The arrested man gave the name of Valentine Crosby, and said he was from Philadelphia. The telegraph immediately warned the policemen all over the City, and the shopkeepers were all notified respecting the counterfeit within an hour after the arrest of Crosby. The Second Ward Police arrested Chas. Willis for attempting to pass one of the bills at the store of John Hutchings, No. 87 South-street, and also Thos. Atkins for passing another of the bills at the clothing establishment of Joseph McShay, in Fulton-street. On searching Willis at the Station-house a ten-dollar bill, supposed to be counterfeit, was found in his pocket book. The bill purports to be on the Bank of Commerce of Baltimore, Md. The vignette is a ship under full sail, with female head on right, and male head on left. It is supposed by the police that it was intended by a gang of counterfeiters from Philadelphia to flood the City with these new counterfeits. No description of the bills is given in the latest issue of the counterfeit detectors.

Another Midnight Brawl—One Man Dangerously Stabbed.—Two residents of the Five Points, named Hugh Tage and Patrick Barrett, met an acquaintance from Harlem, at a late hour on Monday night, who was flush of funds, and they proposed to help him spend it. The latter agreed, and the three started on a spree, visiting most of the low groggeries for which the ward is noted, drinking in each place. The poisonous stuff they swallowed excited the bull-dog qualities of their nature, and while in a place at the corner of New Canal-street and Baxter, Tage and the stranger had a quarrel. Barrett took the part of the latter, and received a heavy blow in the face from Tage's fist, which decided the former to leave the field of battle. He was not long absent, however, and returned to the place. He observed Tage standing near the door in conversation with the man from Harlem. Creeping stealthily behind the unsuspecting man, he stabbed him three times in the back with a large dirk knife. He immediately ran away, but was arrested by Officer Gilgan, of the Sixth Precinct, sometime afterwards. As the prisoner was being taken to the Station-house, he threw his knife into an area, where it was subsequently found, and expressed much sorrow that he had not killed Tage, instead of merely wounding him. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital. The House Surgeon, Dr. Hull, pronounced his wounds to be of a serious and perhaps fatal nature. Barrett was committed to prison by Justice Osborn. The witnesses were sent to the House of Detention in White-street.

Croton Drinking Fountains.—Drinking fountains for the use of the people have been erected, under the direction of the Croton Board, at the following places: Corner of Whitehall and State streets; Broadway, opposite Pearl-street; corner of Church and Reade streets; corner of Cross, Worth and Baxter streets; the Park junction, Grand, East Broadway and Division-street; corner of Canal-street and Broadway; corner of Spring and Washington streets; Grand, between Ludlow and Essex streets; corner of Houston and Columbia streets; corner of Attorney and Delancey streets; corner of Centre and Grand streets; corner of Broadway and Houston-street; corner of Twentieth-street and Eighth-avenue; corner of Eighth street and Third-avenue; a point near the Worth Monument; corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue; corner of Fortieth-street and Eighth-avenue; corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue; corner of Broadway and Eighth-avenue; and corner of Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue. All of the twenty-two fountains thus far erected are similar to the one in the Park, near the Superior Court Building. The twenty-five fountains similar to that in Union-square can not be erected for the money appropriated.

Special Meeting of the Police Commissioners.—In consideration of the large number of charges against members of the force which have been under investigation during the month, a special meeting of the Commissioners has been appointed for next Monday, that they may be adjudicated. The majority of the complaints—some seventy in all—are of little public interest, some of them being exceedingly trivial in character. Among the more important trials has been that of Officers Marshall and Gordon, of the Sixth Precinct, for taking Macdonald, the murderer of Virginia Stewart, to a house of ill-fame in Crosby street. The evidence fully bears out the statement of the matter which appeared in the Times at the time. Officer Henry Horr, of the Eighth Precinct, was tried on a complaint for drinking and eating in a house of ill-fame, kept by Annie Coleman, in Mercer-street. The testimony showed that the Policeman had been called there to quell a disturbance, when he remained a few minutes and partook of refreshments. There have been five or six trials for the offence of intoxication, and those who have been proved guilty, of course, will be dismissed from the force.

Drowned while Bathing.—A lad named Patrick Kelly, of No. 74 Laight-street, has been missing since Saturday evening, and no clue to his whereabouts could be obtained. In the course of the search which was made for the lad, his mother recognized his cap upon the head of another boy, who at first refused to tell where he got it. He finally stated that Patrick had been drowned by being pushed into the water by another boy, who was teaching him how to swim. The body was recovered on Monday evening. Coroner Gamble held an inquest, and notwithstanding the evidence of the mother, the jury brought in the rather singular verdict of "*accidental drowning*."

Fire in Chatham-street.—The alarm for the Seventh District, at a few minutes before two o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by a trifling fire in the coffee-roasting establishment of J. Bernard & Co., No. 114 Chatham-street. The fire was extinguished by the inmates. The steam fire-engine, of Manhattan Company No. 8, although lying nearly a mile distant from the fire, was on the ground *nine* minutes after the alarm was given.

The Sixteenth-street Fire.—The fire which occurred in the oil-works of Joseph & Childs, in Sixteenth-street, on the 18th inst., destroyed only a small building used for boiling oil. The main buildings are uninjured, and the total loss is but about one-half of the amount originally stated.

Tried to Kill Herself.—An unfortunate woman, living at No. 698½ Water-street, named Margaret Bailey, attempted to end her life by taking laudanum at a late hour on Monday night. She was relieved from the poison by the administration of an antidote.

Unfortunate Accident.—A man named Herman Hunt was accidentally killed last evening in Avenue C, near Eighth-street, by being run over by a heavy truck. The unfortunate man resided at No. 241 Stanton-street, where he leaves a wife and two children. His body was taken to the Eleventh Ward Station-house.

Quick Passage.—The screw steamship *Yorktown*, Commodore Parrish, of the New-York and Virginia steamship line, arrived last evening, making the passage from Norfolk in 21 hours, and Richmond in 29 hours. She will sail again on Thursday, the 25th.

Police Reports.

Alleged Shoplifters Arrested.—Last evening two men, named Michael Smith and James Atwell, went into a clothing establishment in Fulton-street and asked to be shown some pantaloons. Atwell tried on several pairs, but did not purchase any and went away. Officer Fitzmorris, of the Second Ward, was in Fulton-street as the two men came out of the store, and noticing that the seat of Atwell's pantaloons protruded considerably, he arrested him and took him back to the store. It turned out that in the room where he was trying on the pantaloons a coat worth $26 was lying on a chair, and watching an opportunity he slipped it into the seat of his pantaloons. Both of the men were locked up.

Suspected Shoplifters.—Wm. Smith and Henry Bogart, two young men, were arrested yesterday afternoon in Sixth avenue by Detective Bennett, on suspicion of having stolen several pairs of fancy gaiters which they had in their possession. Bogart, who is a Canadian, 23 years of age, is said to be an expert shoplifter, and a few hours previous to his arrest he had been discharged from the custody of the Detective Squad, with whom he had unwillingly left his daguerreotype as a souvenir to be added to the collection in the Rogues' Gallery. Both the prisoners were locked up for examination.

Arrested by the Harbor Police.—Officers Blair and McGowan arrested, on Monday, Edmund Clarkinson and John Conway on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing in September last a boat from the boat of the Harbor Police. These are the same men who were arrested a few days since on a charge of stealing coffee from the brig *Mary Hamilton*, but when pursued by the Harbor Police threw the coffee overboard, and were, from want of evidence, discharged. The boat they were in was soon after recognized as the stolen one, which caused their rearrest.

Theft of a Gold Watch.—Mathew Reardon, a lad of prepossessing appearance and voluble tongue, called at the jewelry-store of Mr. Nathaniel Davison, No. 36 Chatham-street, and asked to look at some jewelry, as he wanted to purchase. Reardon put a gold watch, valued at $75, in his pocket, when the proprietor's attention was directed elsewhere, and left the store in a hurry. The loss was soon discovered, and the youth was searched for. He was found in a neighboring shop, where he was examining goods, probably with a like intention. Justice Osborn committed him for trial.

Alleged Disorderly House.—Capt. Coulter, of the Twenty-second Ward Police, with a squad of his men, made a demonstration upon a house in Forty seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, which had repeatedly been complained of by the neighbors, as kept for improper purposes. The place was kept by Adam and Eva Luly, who, with several of the inmates, were taken into custody.

Charged with Conspiracy and Attempt to Kill.—One of the passengers on the bark *Giulia*, from Genoa, named Augustus Aerdito, was arrested on Monday evening by the Harbor Police on a charge of attempting to take the life of Capt. Laurence Parsi, of that vessel, and conspiring with others of the passengers and some of the crew, during the voyage, to cause a mutiny. The accused was taken before the United States Marshal, who held him for examination.

Shoplifting.—The Sixth Precinct Police, on Monday, arrested a man and woman for "lifting" a watch at the jewelry-store No. 36 Chatham-street. They made purchases of a few trifling articles, and when the clerk's attention was disengaged they stepped out with the watch. They were arrested in a similar store near by.

A Wife-Beater.—The First Ward Police arrested Patrick O'Donald, of No. 18 Trinity-place, on Monday night, for beating his wife in a shocking manner. The poor woman was taken to the City Hospital suffering from severe cuts about the head. Her brutal husband was locked up in the Tombs.

Board of Supervisors.

NO PROGRESS WITH THE TAX LEVY—DR. DOREMUS TO BE PAID $4,415 FOR ANALYSES IN THE TWO POISONING CASES.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors held at 2 P. M. yesterday, a statement of the expenditures for the year 1859, up to July 31, was submitted. The total amount expended under the various appropriations was $2,172,854 73, leaving a balance of $1,194,087 25.

Supervisor Blunt moved that Committee on Annual Taxes be discharged from the further consideration of the Tax Levy, and that the Board proceed to confirm the Tax Levy. He, as a member of the Committee, knew that the Committee had had ample time to present a report; he had carried a minority report on the subject in his pocket for three weeks. He wanted a vote on this subject. He desired to know who were willing to act on this subject and who were not.

Supervisor Bell thought it would be a harsh measure to discharge the Committee. He did not know what difficulties the Committee might have encountered.

Supervisor Voorhies said the Committee was prepared to report.

On motion of Supervisor Roach, Supervisor Blunt's motion was laid on the table (7 to 5.)

Supervisor Tweed immediately moved that when the Board adjourn it adjourn to Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock.

Several amendments, specifying earlier days of meeting, were lost, (6 to 6,) and Supervisor Tweed's motion was lost by a similar division.

The report of the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, with regard to the bill of Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, for chemical analysis in the Stephens wife poisoning case and the Fourteenth-street boarding-house poisoning case, was read. The Committee gave the details of the services rendered by Dr. Doremus, and recommended that the bill be paid. The amount is $4 415.

Supervisor Bell was opposed to paying the bill—in the first place, because it was opening a new bureau in the District-Attorney's Office, which, hereafter, it might be difficult to control; and in the second place, because it should be considered that Dr. Doremus gained something in reputation from the analysis in the Stephens case. He moved that $2,500 be inserted in the report as full payment. This was lost, (Yeas, 6; Nays, 6.) Motions to amend, by paying Dr. Doremus $3,000, again by paying him $2,200, were lost, and the report was adopted, (Ayes, 7; Nays, 5;) Messrs. Bell, Hunt, Hennedy, Purdy and Voorhies voting in the negative.

A resolution, directing that the Committee on County Officers be authorized to have the wall of the County Jail properly shored up and the foundation wall rebuilt where necessary, offered by Supervisor Tweed, was adopted.

Considerable discussion followed with regard to the necessity of meeting again at an early day to consider the Tax Levy.

Supervisor Voorhies said he had signed the report on the Tax Levy, and had been waiting from time to time for his colleagues on the Committee to sign.

Supervisor Kennaday said the cause of the delay was well known. It was told around the streets that six votes had been obtained for the $193,000 for the Commissioners of Record, and that only one more vote was wanted. It was in order to gain time to obtain this seventh vote that the tax levy was so constantly laid over.

The majority report of the Committee on Annual Taxes in favor of appropriating $193,820 20 more for the Commissioners of Record, was read, and the subject was referred back.

After a great many ineffectual motions to adjourn, the last of them finally prevailed. The Board meets again next Tuesday at 2 P. M.

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MARRIED.

Bliss—Wright.—On Monday, Aug. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev Amzi Camp, Mr. David M. Bliss and Miss Dorothy J. Wright.

Smith—La Grand.—In Baltimore, Md., on Monday, Aug 1, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by the Rev. Mr. Hoff, Mr. Beurm B. Smith, of this City, to Miss Evaline V. La Grand, of the former place.

DIED.

Williams.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 22, Maria, relict of the late Roger Williams, in the 70th year of her age, at the residence of her son in-law, David H. Molenaor, No 63 East 24th-st.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Christopher C., Charles F., and George S. Williams, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from St. James' Lutheran Church, 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Dougherty.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 23, after a protracted illness, Capt. Michael Dougherty, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 235 East Broadway.

Bodmark.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, of consumption John F. Bodmark, aged 43 years.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Wednesday,) from the City Hospital. His friends, and the members of the Swedish Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

Allien.—On Monday, Aug. 22, Emilie Victorine, daughter of Julien L. and Sophia H. Allien, aged 2 months and 10 days.

Bleecker.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 23, Cornelia, wife of Anthony J. Bleecker, and daughter of the late John Van Benthuysen, of Dutchess Co.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

Carrington.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 22, Robert R., son of Z. E. and Mary R. Carrington, aged 9 months.

The funeral will be from their residence, corner of Bedford and Putnam avs., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Brown.—At Westfield, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 21, David G. Brown, son of the late David Brown, of this City.

The remains will be deposited in the 2d-st. Cemetery, this day, (Wednesday.) Carriages will be in attendance at the Staten Island Ferry, at 1½ o'clock, to convey the friends of the family to the Cemetery.

Syms.—At West Hoboken, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, Grace L., wife of John Syms, after a lingering illness, aged 71 years and 9 months.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, at West Hoboken, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be at the ferry in Hoboken, to convey friends to the residence.

Green.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday Aug. 20, after a short illness, Helen Griswold Green, only child of John C. Green, aged 13 years, 10 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place at New-Brighton, this day, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Quarantine, on arrival of 9 o'clock boat from New-York.

Falco.—At Weehawken, N. J., on Sunday, the 21st of August, Marie Louise Pauline Falco, aged 3 months and 17 days.

Brown.—In Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, Peter Brown, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the M. E. Church, same place.

Otis.—In Boston, on Sunday evening, Aug. 21, of cholera morbus, Isaac Otis, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., after which his remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

Kennin.—At Niagara, on Monday, Aug. 22, Martha Nichols, wife of John L. Kennin.

Funeral from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., at 2 o'clock, on Thursday. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

Dwight.—At Clinton, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 18, of diptheria, Willie Olmstead, only son of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, of Columbia College, aged 5 years.

Wiggins.—At the residence of William Noble Davis, Esq., Noble Grove, Illinois, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 16, Mary Porter, wife of Peter V. Wiggins, Esq., of Saratoga Springs, and daughter of the late Dr. Porter, of the same place.

Treat.—At Colchester, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 20, John Selah, infant son of John T. P. and Susan E. Treat, of Boston, aged 13 months and 7 days.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

Brooks.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, Eliza Ann, wife of John P. Brooks, aged 27 years.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)

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FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

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Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

The following letter is from a lady of the first respectability, residing in Lowell, Mass.:

Dear Sir: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy—and when given to the boy according to directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. Mrs. H. A. ALGER.

Lowell, Mass.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, to be appreciated, must be used; and after it has been used, it is sure to be appreciated.

PERSONS WHO HAVE USED MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup say it acts like a perfect charm.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

GIVE US AN OLD NURSE FOR DISEASES incident to the period of teething in children. One old nurse is better than a thousand physicians. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MILLIONS OF BOTTLES OF MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup are sold every year in the United States.

EVERYBODY SPEAKS IN THE HIGHEST terms of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP can be relied on as a safe and effectual remedy.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, used in season, never fails to cure all diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething.

For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c.; that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when Children Teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a *never failing remedy* for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

MILLIONS OF BOTTLES OF MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

ORDERS ARE COMING IN EVERY DAY from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

MILLIONS OF BOTTLES OF MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup are sold every year in the United States.

GIVE US AN OLD NURSE FOR DISEASES incident to the period of teething in children. One old nurse is better than a thousand physicians. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR to use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

TO EVERY MOTHER WHO HAS CHILDREN suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has even tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of Bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL
for
YOUNG LADIES,

No 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.

Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

These who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.,
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.

For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
Po'keepsie, July 23, 1859.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD B. BRADBURY, A. M.,

This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with rare facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BOHR AND MRS. TUFFS.
will open their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S

French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No 411 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at school.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

MONS. LE GRAND VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—A Classical and Commercial Institution, No. 1 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual Session begins Sept. 1. Terms, per annum, including French and German, $200.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 271 10th-st.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

MRS. BOND WILL RE-OPEN HER school, No. 180 West 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sept. 5. Private instruction given if desired. A vacancy for music pupils, with privilege of practice.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, and literature, a native of Paris, desires to give particular lessons. Address MARTIN, Box No. 137 Times Office.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL

This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

GALWAY LADIES' SEMINARY,
GALWAY, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.,
The Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal.

The next school year of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 7. The Principal or one of the professors will be in the City on Tuesday, the 6th, to accompany young ladies to the institution, *via* the Troy steamer. Catalogues may be had and full arrangements made at RICE & ANDREWS, No. 335 Broadway. Charge for board, washing, lights, fuel and tuition in all the English branches, $125 per school year. A superior advantage in music and ornamental branches.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. BOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION. Refers to the Rev. Dr. Krebs, the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., E. D. Truesdell and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.
Mrs. WILLIAMES will reopen her School on
Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,

No. 264 West 23d st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

HIGHLAND ACADEMY, NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Departments: English and Classical, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The year is divided into three terms of 14 weeks each commencing Sept 6, 1859.

REFERENCES—The Rev John Brown, D.D. of Newburgh; the Rev. John Forsyth, D.D.; the Hon. J. W. Brown, Justice Supreme Court, Newburgh; the Hon Nath'l Jones; the Hon John Slosson, Judge of Superior Court, New-York; Wm. E. Warren, Esq., Deputy Controller, City of New-York; Wm. Fullerton, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York. Send for a Circular.
WM. N. REED, Principal and Proprietor.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term re opens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; Carter & Brothers, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal,
ROBERT BOLTON.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to prepare private pupils for College, or to give instruction in the classical and English branches, privately or in a school.

REFERENCES—The Rev. James Walker, D. D., President of Harvard University; Professors Felton, Pierce and Torrey, Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Dr. J. G. Cogswell, Jacob Abbott, Esq., B. J. Howland, Esq., New-York.

Address P. W. A., Box No. 901 Post-office.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton place, re opens Sept. 5. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The scholars of the classical department have been admitted with distinction to Columbia College. The junior department is under the maternal care of Mrs. Lespinasse.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This Institute will be open on the 1st of September. Terms are moderate. For circulars, address the principal. R. LOCKWOOD.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th av., on Thursday, Sept 15.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

THE MISSES HUNTER'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 78 First-place, Brooklyn, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., APPLETON BUILDING, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools with competent teachers; also, with pupils; and parents with school circulars. Wanted, a superior teacher of classics, mathematics and gymnastics; salary $1,100; also music teachers. Apply immediately. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH PROFESSOR, A graduate of the Paris University, offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the French language, or French literature. He would accept a situation in a school in the United States, or give lessons in town. Address Dr. B***, Post-office, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH THE higher branches of an English education, wishes a situation as governess, or as housekeeper and governess. The family of a widower preferred. Address X. Y. Z., Brooklyn Post-office.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS resident governess in a family, or teacher in a school. Advertiser instructs in English, French, music and drawing. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well educated lady is desirous of meeting with a reengagement. She instructs in English, French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing. A liberal salary expected. Address Z, No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A TEACHER DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as Principal or Assistant in a High School or Academy. Has the best of reference; no objection to go south or west. Address G, Box No. 620 Bridgeport, Conn.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH THE English branches, with French music and painting in oil and Grecian, would like a situation South. Address Box No. 21, Mechanicsville, N. Y.

A LADY OF FINISHED EDUCATION AND some experience in teaching wishes the position of governess in a family. No objections to go South or West. Address TEACHER, Broadway Post-office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires a situation as English teacher in a School. Address A. M., Albany, N. Y.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.

Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.

NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.

Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depot No. 139 Maiden-lane.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S
PATENT PORTABLE MOSQUITO NET.

This Net, when open, forms a large airy canopy, and so simple in construction, that any person can put it up or take it down in a minute, without injuring the bedstead, or defacing the wall, and can be packed in the compass of an umbrella. Can be seen at VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S Upholstery, Paper-hanging and Mattress Warehouse, No. 133 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone; the latter preferred. Has the most satisfactory City reference from her former employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first rate cook, who is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 367 13th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as first rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do the fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 41 Spring-st., for two days. Good reference, if required. None but respectable families need call.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and plain sewing, or general housework, in a small private family; no objections to either City or country; can give good reference from her last employer. Call at 258 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing. Has no objection to the country. Can give City reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 23rd and 24th sts., 3rd floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE STEADY GIRL, a situation as good cook, and to assist in the washing; has the best City reference for capability, honesty and good temper. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT dressmaker, whose customers are not yet returned to the City, wishes employment as above, by the day or week. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 63 20th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or as light chambermaid and seamstress. Has good reference. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook; best city reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 6 31st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL of 17, to do chamberwork and washing and plain sewing; good reference. Call, for three days, at No. 193 East 22d st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; can be seen for two days at her last place of residence, No. 182 West 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City references. Inquire at 200 7th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL, to do chamberwork, or to take care of children; no objections to going to South America or California. Call at No. 26 Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do waiting; can give City references from her last place. Apply at No. 172 West 14th-st.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS matron in a boy's school. Can give satisfactory reference. Address Mrs. W., at Mason's bakery, Myrtle-av., near Classon, East Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English, Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A WHOLESALE cloth or clothing house as salesman, by a young married man who can procure a good trade and can lend his employer some money; I also have an income of one hundred dollars every month for five years, which I am willing to give the use of if well secured. Best of City reference given and required. Address, for two days, with real name of firm, &c., J. LEWIS, Box No. 132 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who perfectly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses, and is a good groom and steady driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at the Times Office for 2 or 3 days; or address a note to A. W., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT German young man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or groom; best references; no objections to the country. A German man and wife, a situation as coachman and gardener; wife as cook, washer, &c.; no objections to country. Call, or address GERMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A RESPECTABLE French Protestant man; has good City references for capability, sobriety, honesty and neatness; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. A note addressed to E. M., at Mr. H. Kerr's, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, will have immediate attention, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN in a wholesale silk, millinery or straw goods house; has had ten years' experience in the above business, and can influence considerable of a trade. Unexceptionable references can be given as to capability, &c. Address W. H. G., New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT any incumbrance, a place as coachman; understands thoroughly the care of horses, and is a careful driver, and would study the interest of his employer; best of reference; no objection to the country. Address E. K., Trainor's saddlery-store, No. 654 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young man, either in City or country, who is a good driver and understands the care of horses and harness; good reference from last place in this part of the country, or would take a coachman and gardener's situation, and milk if required. Address P. L., Box 205 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A single young man, 24 years of age, a situation to take charge of a team of horses, carriages, &c. He understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver. Has four years' recommendations from his last employers. Address W. C., Box No. 134 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE, situations in the country; the man is a good driver; understands the care of horses, and is an excellent farmer and gardener. The wife is a first-rate dairymaid and general house worker; both are strong, healthy and willing to work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, ABLE-BODIED, SOBER, industrious young Protestant German (speaking English well) a situation as a laborer; is used to all kinds of work, and has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days, Aug. 23 and 24, 9 to 12 A. M., at No. 100 Broad-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, of sober and steady habits, as groom and coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful. Has no objection to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 4 8th-st., Bible House.

WANTED.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG man 18 years of age, in a wholesale grocery business; perfectly understands the retail business; speaks English and German perfectly. Address M. N., Box No. 122 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address E. N., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store; is willing to make himself useful in all respects. The best of reference will be given from his last employers. Address W. M., Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address A. S., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener; understands it in all its branches, and grapery, &c. Apply to J. K., No 314 West 30th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER, TO TAKE CHARGE of the bakery attached to the Cadet's Mess at the United States Military Academy. The place will be open on the 1st of September next for a good, honest, practical baker. For further information, call at No. 297 Spring-st., New-York, or upon the subscriber,
J. BRATT, Purveyor, West Point, N. Y.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE FRENCH WAITER men; none but those who thoroughly understand their business need apply. Apply at the office of the Breevort House, corner of 5th-av. and 8th st., from 12 to 1 o'clock. Single men preferred.

WANTED—A BOY IN A COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE office; one having some knowledge of the business preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, BANKING OFFICE, Box No. 3,967. Salary first year $150.

WANTED—BY A GLASS COMPANY IN A NEIGHBORING city, an assistant pot-maker. To a steady, good workman, constant employment at fair wages will be given. Apply to C. & L. BRINKERHOFF, No. 41 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED milliner and dressmaker to go South; none but first-class need apply, at No. 120 Chambers st., up stairs.

WANTED—A COLORED OR PROTESTANT GIRL to do the general housework of a small private family. None others need apply. Call for two days at No. 265 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—TEN CITY-EXPERIENCED SILK salesmen. None others need apply, to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. only.

WANTED—TOBACCO PACKERS.—APPLY AT No. 191 Greenwich-st., at 8 o'clock this morning.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE',
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of

SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS,
HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL
GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS,
BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND
CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS,
BRUSHES, GARTERS.
ALSO,

Busson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the

LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,

all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-ST., Brooklyn.—Families or single gentlemen desiring the comforts of a home, can be accommodated with rooms in a first class house, furnished or unfurnished, on reasonable terms, by applying soon. Location pleasant and easy of access. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS WILL BE let, together or separately. To save trouble (as the family is very small,) none need apply but those willing to pay a reasonable price. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 41 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table, if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES DESIRING FINE rooms can obtain them by applying at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARD.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 21st-st., near 6th-av., would let, with full or partial board, a room on third floor to two gentlemen; also, a room on second floor to a gentleman and wife—rooms are large, well furnished, and have gas, hot and cold water, &c. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 46 SANDS-ST.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a handsome, convenient, unfurnished parlor on moderate terms. Also, a fine attic room, with gas and facility for fire, for two gentlemen, on low terms.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A gentleman and his wife, or three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives in a genteel private family; would require two large rooms, with bed-rooms attached, unfurnished. Would be permanent boarders for one or more years if all parties are agreeable. Address, with full particulars and prices, HENRY, Box No. 132 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT rooms, in a desirable situation on the Heights, between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 266 Hicks-st.

HUTCHINS HOUSE—NO. 10 WAVERLEY-place; five doors west of Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, upon the European plan. Single rooms from 50 cents to 75 cents per day. Parlors with small rooms attached, reasonable. Meals at all hours.
HUTCHINS & WHITTIER, Proprietors.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with newly-furnished rooms and board at the above desirable location; the rooms now vacant front on the square, and have every convenience, such as clothes, closets, water, &c., in the rooms. Early application will secure a choice of rooms.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, DESIRING elegant accommodations, will be received in the home of a strictly private family, in one of the pleasantest locations in this City—Murray Hill, opposite the open ground of the Blind Asylum, No. 14 Boorman-place. Dinner at 5, supper at 9 P. M.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, FINE airy suites of rooms on the first and second floors, for families; also single rooms for gentlemen, at the Madison-park House, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., opposite Madison-park. Private table furnished, if preferred. Best of reference required.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—In 12th-st., near Broadway, on second floor, gas, bath, &c., to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast if required, in a private family; references exchanged. For particulars, apply at the drug store, No. 69 4th-av.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, partial board in a private family. Location between 14th-st and 34th-st., west of 5th-av. Address C. D. W., Box No. 105 Times Office.

A FRONT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements; references exchanged; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

RAILROAD IRON.

One thousand tons railroad iron in port and to arrive, 50 to 60 pounds weight per linear yard. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR Railroads received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.

100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$50 00
Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime	3 20	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.

Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.

Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES,
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH three or four rooms by the 1st of September, in a pleasant locality in Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton or Catharine ferries; would prefer to buy some one out that was giving up house keeping. Address R. S. F., Box No 151 Times Office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PART OF Brooklyn, and on or very near a stage or car route, a small house, in good condition, and at a low rent. Address LEASE, Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office, describing premises, and stating terms, location and where an interview may be had.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN and wife want a small, pleasant furnished house in New-York or the central portion of Brooklyn, from the middle of September to the 1st of May next at a moderate rent. Address C. H. P., Box 2,937 Post office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next.
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
WM. H. LEE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859. Assignees.

No. 58 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1859.

THE FIRM OF C. S. SLOANE & CO. WAS dissolved on the 1st day of August instant.
C. S. SLOANE.
I. M. HOPKINS,
R. P. H. DURKEE.

The undersigned will continue the Stock Commission business under the firm of C. S. SLOANE & CO., at No. 58 Beaver-st.
C. S. SLOANE.
J. M. HOPKINS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 18 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; one of the best locations in the City; it has just been thoroughly overhauled, and is in tip top order, has baths and closets on second and third stories, and all other conveniences. Terms favorable. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 79 Cedar, or No. 90 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NEW TWO STORY HOUSE, new barn, and 2 lots of ground, in complete order, situated at White Plains, on the Harlem R. R. Just the place for a good baker, there being no other in the place. Will exchange for grocery goods or good brands of flour. For particulars inquire of W. H. KNIFFIN, No. 438 Greenwich-st.

THE LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK house, 50 ft. front, No. 66 Hammond-st.; also, the three-story brick house, No. 296 West 14th-st.; also, the four-story English basement house, No. 89 East 31st-st.; also, the three story high-basement modern house, No. 151 East 50th-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY MODERN brick dwelling house No. 438 4th-st., near the 2d-av. For terms, inquire on the premises, or No. 195 West 36th-st., near 8th-av.

BUTLER-STREET, BROOKLYN.—A small brick house, well built, with high stoop and cellar, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association No 3 and others, desirous of purchasing property in Wakefield, are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery, on each WEDNESDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until further notice.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BAY LAWN VILLA.
COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR THE CITY TO LET OR LEASE FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, PROX.

A convenient, large-sized, modern-built, two story and attic, and high-basement dwelling, in complete order. The parlors, which extend the depth of the house, have on them fine velvet tapestry carpets, and the halls and rooms good oil-cloths and carpets, all of which will be rented with the house, and such number of acres of land as may be required. The grounds are ornamented with the choicest shrubs and evergreens. The garden embraces fine varieties of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. The lawn extends to the Sound. There is a new wharf, and advantages for bathing, fishing, boating, &c. Upon the premises are commodious stables, carriage house, &c. The location is elegant, and about an equal distance with Wall-st. from the Central Park. It is situated in the Domain of 300 acres bordering the northwestern shore of Long Island Sound, in Westchester County, opposite Riker's Island, (between which and this property is the main channel,) and extends back to the roads leading from Harlem and Mott Haven, and includes the range of the first heights above Hurlgate.

This tract has been consolidated by the subscriber as a permanent investment, and occupants will thus be protected in a continuous good neighborhood. It adjoins the residences of George S. Fox, Edward G. Faile, Chas. Denison, and Philip Dater, Esqrs., and the dwellings of other well known merchants are in the neighborhood. This Domain is believed to possess as many advantages and attractions for gentlemen's suburban residences as any section in the vicinity of New-York. It has abundant springs of the purest water, is a most healthful location, and has been occupied by families and their descendants for over one hundred years. It contains places of beauty as retired as can be found within a much greater distance of the City. The sites are commanding, and afford views of the most charming landscape, and of the Sound for many miles, including Flushing Bay, with the constantly passing fleets of vessels and steamers to and from Hurlgate and the City.

The entire Domain is now in the highest state of improvement and cultivation. The labor of a large number of workmen, together with teams of mules, oxen and horses, (including many of those 40,) has been steadily employed for the last three years in grading and making new roads and drives, which are all open to the free use of those occupying the dwellings.

Access can be had to Harlem River, within two miles of this property by steamboat, steam and horse cars, and other conveyances, at all times of the day and night; it is less than an hour's drive from the City.

For terms address at No. 13 Beekman-st.,
BENJ. MORRIS WHITLOCK.

P. S.—An elegant lawn on Hunt's Point, of 12 acres, running along the Long Island Sound, to lease for a term of years, very suitable for a hotel of Summer resort, or dwellings.

AT FORT HAMILTON—TO LET—A HOUSE situated on the bank opposite Fort Lafayette. The location is as healthy and pleasant as any at Fort Hamilton, commanding an extensive view of the upper and lower Harbor. The house is almost new; it has two parlors, a large dining-room and cellar kitchen, with a range, six chambers and an attic. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH CROCKER, at the Fort Hamilton Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 80 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, in fine order; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 655 Post office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A ONE-STORY STONE building at Hunter's point, L. I., with about 30 lots adjoining; on one of which is a small cottage and stable. The building is 50x100 feet, and has in it a steam engine of 60 horse power. The property has 100 feet front on the East River, and is well calculated for manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 84 Beaver-st.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT, WITHIN TWENTY miles of the City, accessible by railroad or steamboat. House must be in good order, with about an acre of ground attached. Possession wanted from 1st to 31st October, by a first-rate tenant. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 414 Post office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH STEADY POWER, 3 floors 50x73 feet, in the building now being erected on southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoist-ways. For terms and particulars inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 535 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, LOT 30 feet wide, large yard, in a good neighborhood, No. 6 Charlton-st.; rooms large and airy, tea rooms attached. Rent $800 per annum. Carpets, shades, &c., will be sold, or house rented with furniture. One room and bedroom will be taken with board, if desirable. Apply to FREDERICK WOHLTMAN, No. 554 Broadway.

TO LET.—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, in complete order, with gas fixtures all through. Also, Ridgewood water. Rent $350. For further particulars, inquire at No. 479 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, next door to the premises, or of J. H. BROWN, No. 148 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET, FOR A PHYSICIAN, BUSINESS, SOCIETIES, ARTISTS, &c.—The first floor of No. 48 East 12th-st. 100 feet west of Broadway. Also newly furnished rooms southwest corner of Broadway and 12th-st., with a spacious entrance on Broadway.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William st.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class three-story brick house, No. 97 West 20th-st., has been painted throughout and put in perfect order. Rent $850 per annum and Croton tax. Apply to U. HENDRICKS, No. 77 Broad-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY and basement brick house 25x50, lot 25x100, desirably situated in Henry-st., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. For particulars inquire or address F. W. BOKER, No. 57 South-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOURTEEN LOTS ON South and Front sts., between Jackson and Corlear sts.; store No. 88 John-st., and lofts No 43 Cortlandt-st. Apply to E. KETELTAS, No. 94 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Dépôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.

There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25,000. Terms will be made easy.

Address H. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE residences and sites in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, N. Y. Accessible by river and railroad. For maps and particulars apply at the real estate agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

FARM WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING A farm for sale, from 25 to 100 acres, in this State, east of the Hudson River, or Connecticut preferred, with good buildings, plenty of fruit, near churches and schools, can hear of a purchaser by giving full descriptions of it, terms of sale, number of acres, &c. Agents need not answer. Address B. H., Box No. 183 Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADWAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, warranted not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

AUCTION SALES.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &C.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR.

Will sell on THURSDAY, Aug 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 444 Broome-st., near Broadway, without reserve, by order of Assignee, to close a trust, a great variety of vehicles of most excellent make and finish, modern styles, consisting of carriages, rockaways, phaetons, top buggies, no top buggies, road wagons, trotting sulkies, &c., &c. Catalogues ready at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post office. H. M. WHITEHEAD, Attorney for Assignee, No 179 Broadway.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, at No. 30 7th-st., near 3d-av.
Commencing at 10½ o'clock.

Will be sold all the contents of the elegant private residence as above, consisting of a large lot of fine furniture, carpets, crockery and glass ware, silver plated tea sets, spoons, forks, casters, cutlery, &c., &c. Also a splendid piano forte of superior tone and finish, cost $600.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction.—JOHN J. RENNIE will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday) at the elegant residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., a few doors from 6th av. Sale at 10½ o'clock, consisting of drawing room, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture. For further particulars, see *Herald*.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a general assortment of heavy goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues and samples ready early on morning of sale.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

BY BURNIE & NICHOLS, THIS DAY, AUG. 24, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of a furniture dealer retiring from business, together with a quantity of second-hand furniture, sent in for convenience of sale, consisting of a general assortment of household and office furniture.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

COTTAGE AT SARATOGA AT AUCTION.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell the residence of the late John R. Peters, at Saratoga Springs, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. For particulars, apply to P. DURKEE, opposite United States Hotel, Saratoga.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., furniture, sofas, chairs, centre and extension tables, mirrors, paintings, oil cloths, French and cottage bedsteads, beds, bedding, bureaus, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. DAVIS & CO., No. [illegible] Beekman-st. Prime assortment of seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade.

MEDICAL.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADICATED from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full particulars will be found in the book entitled *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., New-York. Sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 512 Broadway,
By the new French method,
All Secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c, &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats, also, in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price [illegible] Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above Institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to [illegible]

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway. Attendance till 10 P.M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, 227 Broadway; and 100 Fulton st., cor. William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, [illegible] repaired; and new sets in handsome style. [illegible] W. BATE, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner [illegible]

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at E. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AT THE EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant chamber suites, in all styles, designs and colors, from $25 and upwards. Acknowledged the best enameled furniture in the United States.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY and shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and [illegible]
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by R. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859	$5,263,591 89
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest	430,525 64
Total	$5,694,117 53
Disbursements during the quarter	140,963 31
Cash assets, as realized	$5,553,154 22
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents	205,080 00

Claims unpaid, (not due,) $48,900.
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.
Amount insured $33 825 839.

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:

ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to

$5,750,000.

THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.

THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.

THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having ample scope for operation.

THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New-York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overrated.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED. S. WINSTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
WM. J. BUNKER,
WILLIAM BETTS,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
W. SMITH BROWN,
RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGARTON,
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WM. K. STRONG,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WM. M. VERMILYE,
JOHN E. DEVELIN.

FREDERICK S. WISTON, President.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE Aug. 1, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,666,600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.

The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock"—and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURGH, Penn., Aug. 17, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be authorized to issue Proposals to buy from the lowest bidder or bidders two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of 5 per cent. State Loans of Pennsylvania.

Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said Loans, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 25th day of August, A.D. 1859; the same to set forth the amount offered and the price asked; to be addressed "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh, Pa.," indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.

ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, the Real Estate Bonds, the Income Bonds, the Floating Debt, or the Certificates of the Capital Stock, of any of the following named Railroad Companies, to wit:

The Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company,
The Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Company, and
The Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad Company,

are hereby notified that they must surrender the same to the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, at its office, No. 54 Exchange place, New-York, or at its office in Lafayette, Ind., before the 1st day of October next, in order to entitle them to the privilege of receiving therefor the Stock or Bonds of the last-named Company, as provided in the agreement made with that Company by the undersigned, as purchaser of said Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, at the sales upon the foreclosure of the Second Mortgages thereon. The time above limited will not be extended.

A. BOODY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1859.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of September next. New York City stockholders will be paid by the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 63 Wall-st. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Syracuse.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A MEMBER of the Stock Exchange would like to make arrangements with some house doing a banking and brokerage business, to represent them at the Board of Brokers, to take charge of this branch of their business, and make himself otherwise generally useful. Any house doing business at the Board through its members, will at once see the advantage of having one to attend to their orders exclusively. All communications strictly confidential. Address STOCKS, Box 135 *Times* Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT A note of William Miller for $251 61, dated Jan. 18, 1858, at 18 months, payable to our order, was stolen from our office on Tuesday, Aug. 16. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped save to us or our agents.

THOMAS BENT & SON, No. 212 East 26th-st.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$35,000 CHICAGO, ALTON and St. Louis (formerly Chicago and Mississippi Railroad) Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds. Also [illegible] of the Third Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the same road, for sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, no payment of Dividends, declared by the company, will be made until further notice.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

JAMES WINSLOW, *Trustee, &c., Plaintiff in Equity vs. The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company et al., Defendants.*

Under and by virtue of the judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court in this cause, at its present term, and as Commissioner of said Court, I shall proceed on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October next, at the Court-House door in the City of Lexington, to sell to the highest and best bidder all the

PROPERTY,
RIGHTS AND FRANCHISES
OF THE
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON
RAILROAD COMPANY,

Embraced in the mortgage of the plaintiff, including the RAILROAD of said Company and all its REAL ESTATE, DEPOTS and STATION HOUSES, the LOCOMOTIVES, CARS and MACHINERY, and the FUEL and MATERIALS of every description on hand and in the possession of said Company; and also, all the rights of said Company as lessees of the road between Paris and Lexington from the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, and all their rights as lessees from the Lexington and Danville Railroad Association, of the road from Lexington to Nicholasville.

The sale will be upon the following terms, to wit:

First—The purchaser will be required to pay the principal and interest of the four hundred bonds of $1,000 each, issued under and secured by the first mortgage of said Company at the times and place when the same shall become due. These bonds with the mortgage under which they were issued will continue until fully paid off, to constitute a first lien on the property.

Second—The purchaser will be required (if his bid embraces the same) to pay the principal and interest of the one thousand bonds of $1,000 each, issued under the second mortgage of said Company, as follows, to wit: The principal on the 1st of March, 1883, and the interest at the rate of seven per cent. semi annually, on the 1st of March and September in each year, at the Bank of America, New-York City. Also, the sum of $35,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st of September, 1858; and $35,000 with like interest from the 1st of March, 1859; and $35,000, with like interest from the first of September, 1859, until the day of sale, together with the plaintiff's costs in this suit. For the last mentioned sums, with interest at the like rate from the day of sale, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good securities, payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale and having the effect of judgments.

To secure the payment of the principal and interest of the second mortgage bonds, a lien will be reserved upon the property, and in addition the purchaser will be required to deliver to the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, which may consist of bonds of the State of Kentucky or Ohio, at par, or bonds of the United States or any other State in the Union which sell in the City of New-York at or over par; or first or second mortgage bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company or mortgages upon unencumbered real estate in Kentucky or Hamilton County, Ohio, (the purchaser defraying the expense of investigating the title to and ascertaining the value of such property.) The Commissioner is authorized to receive other securities than those named (if of undoubted permanent value) subject to the approval of the Court. The income accruing upon the securities thus deposited will be for the benefit of the purchaser until default made by him.

The purchaser will be further required to invest annually sixty thousand dollars of the revenues of the property in safe and productive securities as the Court may direct. Of this sum thirty thousand dollars shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the principal of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, and thirty thousand dollars shall go to create a contingent and renewal fund; but any sums expended by the purchaser in the improvement and renewal of the road (over and above the ordinary current repair) will be deducted from the appropriation to the contingent and renewal fund for that year.

Third—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser shall execute his bonds with good security, having the effect of judgments, and payable in equal installments at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest upon each at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, for the payment of the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds (except those held by Bowler, Robbins, and S. J. & J. W. Walker at the institution of this suit,) with like interest on each installment of the same, from the time they severally became due until the day of sale. He will also be required to pay the principal of said bonds and the interest accruing on the same after the sale, at the times and place where they shall become due. As a security for the payment of the said principal and interest, the purchaser must deliver to the undersigned securities to the cash value of $100,000, and of the same character as those required for the security of the second mortgage bonds, and in addition to those named, third mortgage bonds of this class may be received.

Fourth—If his bid embraces the same the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, and having the force of judgments, for the payment in three equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, of the following sums, to wit: $150,509, with like interest, from the 1st of July, 1859, till the day of sale; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st of May, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st of November, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st day of May, 1859, till the same day; and the sum of $3,509, with like interest, from the 10th of July, 1859, until the same day.

Fifth—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds, with good security, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, and having the force of judgments, for the payment of all the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds, held by Bowler, Robbins and S. J. & J. W. Walker, at the institution of this suit, together with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the times the several installments thereof fell due until the day of sale. And he shall also be bound to pay the principal and interest of said third mortgage bonds at the times and place where they are payable, and as security therefor he shall deposit with the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, of the character and upon the conditions prescribed for the other 3d mortgage bonds. The two classes of 3d mortgage bonds referred to in this and the 3d specification embrace in the aggregate 600 bonds of $1,000 each.

Sixth—For the remaining purchase money (if any) the purchaser will be required to execute his bonds, with good security, having the force of judgments, and payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from said day.

The Commissioner will deliver to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, and will require from him the immediate deposit of securities of the cash value of $20,000 as security, that the terms of the sale will be complied with by him within twenty days. If the deposit is not made, the bidder will be reported to the Court for a contempt, and the sale will proceed as though his bid had not been made. If, after making the deposit, the successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms of the sale within the prescribed period, the property will be again sold, and the deposit will be retained to meet the loss and damage arising from his non compliance. So soon as the purchaser has received his certificate of purchase, the possession of the property will be delivered to him, to be retained by him until the sale is confirmed or quashed by the Court. If confirmed, the possession will be continued in him; but if quashed, he will be required to surrender the possession to a Receiver of the Court, and to account for and pay over the earnings of the property while in his possession. After which the securities deposited by him will be returned.

The Court reserves the power by summary proceedings against the purchaser, to enforce compliance with the terms of sale, and until full payment is made, to coerce the purchaser to keep the property in good repair, and in case of default on his part to appoint a receiver to take the property in possession, or to order a resale. And to secure a full and complete compliance with the terms, a lien will be retained upon all the property, rights and franchises, and the income arising therefrom, to which lien no security of the purchaser will be subrogated until after all the terms are fully complied with.

For two days next preceding the sale, there will be exhibited at the Clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Lexington, an inventory of the property to be sold. And the undersigned will himself attend to exhibit the same, and give information concerning the property and the Company's title thereto, and interest therein.

AUGUST 17. W. A. DUDLEY, Commissioner.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE IN
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,

Is prepared to issue Policies at the usual rates, as follows, viz:

Policies in favor of and payable to the wife—free from the claims of creditors.

Policies payable on attaining a SPECIFIC AGE, or payable in case of death before attaining such age.

Policies granted to creditors on the lives of their debtors.

Policies granted for any number of years.

Premiums payable in cash—quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

Dividends declared every three years, and the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them.

JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, JR., Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
THOMAS RIGNEY,
JOHN T. AGNEW,
WM. M. VERMILYE,
ARCHIBALD H. LOWRY,
JOHN J. CRANE,
EDWARD A LAMBERT,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
JAMES F. RUGGLES,
JAMES F. COX,
ROBERT SOUTTER,
JAMES W. HALSTED,
FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
WILLIAM A. BROWN,
BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
E. T. H. GIBSON,
EDWARD D. SPRAGUE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.

ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET. Capt MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM.		PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	[illegible]	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10:30 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.

Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs.. Aug. 4, 7 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 4, 11 A.M.
Friday..Aug. 5, 7 30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 5, 11 30 A.M.
Saturd..Aug. 6, 9.30 A.M.	Saturd..Aug. 6, 1 P.M.
Sunday.Aug. 7, 9 A.M.	Sunday.Aug. 7, 2.30 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 8, for R. Bank in connection with the Laura.........5 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 8, in connection with the Laura 5 A.M.
Monday.Aug. 8, 11 A.M.	Monday.Aug. 8, 3 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 9, 11 A.M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 9, 3 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 12 M.	Wednes.Aug. 10, 4 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 11, 1 P.M.	Thurs.Aug. 11, 5 P.M.
Friday..Aug. 12, 9.30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 12, 2.30 P.M.
Saturd..Aug. 13, 2 P.M.	Saturd..Aug. 13, 5.30 P.M.
Sunday.Aug. 14, 7.30 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 14, 3 P.M.
Monday Aug. 15, 8 A.M.	Monday.Aug. 15, 3.30 P.M.
Tuesd'y Aug. 16, 8 A.M.	Tuesd'y.Aug 16, 4 30 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 17, 9 A.M.	Wednes.Aug. 17, 4 30 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 18, 6 A.M.	Thurs..Aug 18, 10 A.M.
Friday..Aug 19, 7 A.M.	Friday..Aug 19, 11 A.M.
Saturd..Aug 20, 7.30 A.M.	Saturd..Aug. 20, 11.30 A.M.
Sunday.Aug. 21, 7.30 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 21, 1 P.M.
Monday.Aug. 22, 9 A.M.	Monday.Aug. 22, 1 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 23 10 A.M.	Tuesd'y Aug 23, 2 P.M.
Wednes.Aug 24, 11 A.M.	Wednes.Aug. 24, 3 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 25, 12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 25, 4 P.M.
Friday..Aug. 26, 6 30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 26, 5 30 P.M.
Saturd..Aug. 27, 2 P.M.	Saturd..Aug. 27, 5.30 P.M.
Sunday.Aug. 28, 7 30 A.M.	Sunday.Aug. 28, 3.30 P.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thurs....Aug. 4, 11:30 A.M.	Thurs...Aug 4, 6 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 5, 12 M.	Friday...Aug. 5, 6:30 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 6, 1:30 P.M.	Satur...Aug. 6, 7:30 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 8, 3 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 8, 9 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 9, 4 P.M.	Tuesday.Aug. 9, 10 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 10, 5:30 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 11, 4 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 11, 6 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 12, 3:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 12, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 13, 4:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 13, 7 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 15, 3:30 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 15, 6 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 16, 3:30 P.M.	Tuesday.Aug. 16, 7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 17, 4 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 17, 7 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 18, 4:30 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 18, 7 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 19, 5 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 19, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 20, 12 M.	Satur....Aug. 20, 6 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 22, in connection with the *Laura*, from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only....6:30 A.M.	Sunday...Aug. 21, leave B'ch Port 2 P. M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington..........8 P.M.
Monday..Aug. 22, 1:30 P.M.	Tuesday.Aug. 23, 9 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 23, 3 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 24, 10 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 24, 4 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 25, 5:30 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 25, 3:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 26, 6:30 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 26, 3:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 27, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 27, 4:30 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 29, 6 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 29, 3:30 P.M.	Tuesday.Aug. 30, 7 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 30, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 31, 7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 31, 4 P.M.	Thurs....Sept. 1, 7 A.M.

ROCKAWAY.

The steamer CERES, Capt. BAULSIR, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½, for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9½ A.M.; 12½ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3½ P.M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New Haven trains.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9½ A. M.; 1¼, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

NOTICE.—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, COMMENCING Aug. 22, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPPING at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3¾ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.

ELDRIDGE G. MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO. Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent,
jy6-law10wW Watertown, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, HENRY CARPENTER, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published Aug. 10, 1859.—Creditors to appear before the Honorable Henry Hilton, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for Insolvent,
au10-law10wW* No 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1859.

WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
jy6-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 10 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859.

DORETTE MAHLMANN,
ap6-law6mW* Administratrix.

MACHINERY.

PUMPS AND FIRE-ENGINES.

TO OWNERS OF STEAM-VESSELS, FACTORIES, MINES, &c.

HOLLY'S PATENT PUMPS.

The BEST ROTARY PUMPS yet brought forward. Applicable to FIRE ENGINES, FIRE-PUMPS FOR FACTORIES, STEAM-VESSELS, &c., and to MINES, QUARRIES, HOTELS, RAILROAD STATIONS, WRECKING, HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, &c. Arranged to be driven BY STEAM, BY BELTS or GEARING, BY HORSE-POWER or BY HAND. Apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND,
General Agent,
No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,

Perfectly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices.

BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

STONE MACHINERY FOR SALE CHEAP.—Five horizontal stone sawing machines, new and in good order, fitted with heavy fly-wheels, cast iron beams, wrought iron straps, pulleys, &c., complete.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. E. KELLY.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.)

The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on the 5th October, at 2 P. M., and semi monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	[illegible]
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.

DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West. FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ⅛ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.........$15 | Deck.........$8

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Atlanta, Ga.	$23 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Augusta, Ga.	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The magnificent steamer NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

Freight taken on moderate terms.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on

SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York, from pier No 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 4½ o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35, Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 33 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

ALFRED PECK'S SECOND FAMILY TRIP up the Hudson, returning at twilight. Leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M., 22d-st., North River, 4¼ o'clock.

Glee singing and full Military Band going up, convertible into two Quadrille Bands for the return trip.

Apply for introductory cards at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Judson & Munger, No. 722 Broadway; B. R. Davis, Greenpoint; D. S. Holmes, Newburgh; J. E. Lent, No 359 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Pay at the boat. Lady and gentleman's ticket, $1; extra tickets for ladies, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

N. B.—No person will be admitted without a card of introduction. Refreshments extra.

AHOY FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—THE large and staunch iron steamer ERIE, Capt. L. BARRELL, will make a trip to the Fishing Banks every day during the week, except Wednesday, the 24th inst., commencing Monday, 22d inst., leaving Chambers-st. 7 o'clock; Spring-st., 7¼; Amos-st., 7½; Broome st., East River, 8; Peck-slip, 8¼; Thorn's Dock, Brooklyn, at 9; and Pier No. 4, at 9¼ o'clock. Bait and lines can be obtained on board; also refreshments. Fare for the trip, 50 cents. N. B.—This boat can accommodate from four to five hundred fishermen, and as many dancers, for the accommodation of which a good cotillion band is engaged.

SEA BASS.—CHOLERA BANKS.—THE FAVORITE sea steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVALL, and the well-known pilot ANDERSON CALDWELL, will make a trip to the Sea Bass Cholera Banks, on THURSDAY, Aug. 25. Leaving foot of Jackson-st., at 6 o'clock; Peck-slip at 6½, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 7 o'clock A. M. precisely. Be early on board!

JAMES PEARSALL,
HIRAM CORWIN.

Tickets $1. Bait, lines and refreshments on board.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The sea steamer CROTON, having been painted and refurnished, will commence her regular trips to the fishing banks on THURSDAY, 25th; FRIDAY, 26th; and SATURDAY, 27th—starting from James-slip at 7:45; Spring st. at 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., at 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Cotillion Band on board; also bait and fishing tackle.

SEA BASS AND BLUE FISH.—CHOLERA BANKS.—The favorite steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. DUVALL, will leave Peck-slip on Friday morning, Aug. 26, at 7 o'clock, for the Cholera Banks. Tickets $2.

Bait, lines and refreshments can be procured on board.

JAS. S. ANDERSON, } Committee.
E. T. CHRISTIANSON. }

TO CHARTER—TO GO TO BIDDLES' GROVE, or any other place on excursions or pleasure trips, at low reduced rates—the splendid new, swift, low-pressure steamer ERIE, 614 tons burthen. Apply to JAMES B. RICK, No. 206 West-st. The ERIE goes to West Point and Newburgh every Sunday.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DELIGHTFUL excursion trip and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

600 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.

500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.

1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of

THOS. R. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

AFRICAN GINGER

Of prime quality, in lots to suit buyers, for sale low, by ARCHER & BULL, No 117 Water-st.

BILLIARDS.

GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED COMBINATION cushioned tables can only be bought at his factory; private houses furnished; second hand tables for sale cheap; two three quarter size tables for sale. Call and examine.

W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.

JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st, and 9th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 00 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.

O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P.M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P.M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5.30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

MUSICAL.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S
UNRIVALED PIANOS,
in richly carved, molded or plain cases.
IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Each instrument FULLY WARRANTED.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Pethick & Girken, Geib & Walker, and others, at great bargains.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS TO RENT. Rent applied if purchased.

A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INSTRUMENT given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,

Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and purer on their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at

WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVER-STRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,

First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.

Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250, and $300.

T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

J. & C. FISCHER'S NEW SCALE PATENT DAMPER PIANO-FORTES.—Now on hand a fine assortment of these celebrated instruments, which for quality, tone, durability and price are without competition. Also, one seven-octave rosewood piano, a little used, at $170, and one 6¾-octave at $125. J. & C. FISCHER'S Wareroom, No. 556 Broadway, three doors below 14th-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.

HARMONIPHONE,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS,

Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.

PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Musical boxes repaired.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA,
28 pages usual full size of Music weekly for 10 cents.
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT;
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALON,
THE BALL ROOM.

Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND;" everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.

The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos., of 204 pages each, viz: Nos. 1 to 17; Nos. 18 to 34, elegantly bound in Cloth, Gilt Cases, can be had at $2 40 apiece.

Publishers and Proprietors,
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort st.

BENEFIT OF M. CAMPBELL,
AT WOOD'S MINSTRELS, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY,
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 25,

When he hopes that his established reputation of sixteen years experience, will be allowed abundantly to vindicate his claim to the confidence of the public. The programme for that evening will present all that is new and novel in minstrelsy.

FINE COMIC ACTION,
ELEGANT AND PLEASING DANCING,
BRILLIANT SCENERY AND CHARMING MUSIC.

Miss E. DE FIEBER, and Messrs EPH. HORN, CHAS. WHITE, NED DAVIS, D. S. WAMBOLD, F. H. COLLINS, J. LYNCH, GEO. RAYNOR, L. MEYER, J. SMITH, J. YATES, T. BONIFACE, R. THOMPSON, H. HURLBUT, Master M. LEWIS, and others will appear in all their different *roles* in

NEGRO MINSTRELSY,

presenting an unequaled combination of talent.

Tickets 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets.............50 cents | Upper Boxes.........25 cents

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, 1859.
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH of the WORLD-RENOWNED
RAVELS.
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS,

Whose extraordinary success during this brilliant engagement is unparalleled in the annals of theatricals.

ANOTHER NEW and STUPENDOUS ATTRACTION.
THIRD NIGHT
of the great Comic Spectacle Pantomime of
BIANCO.
In which the most celebrated Comic Pantomimist living,
GABRIEL RAVEL,
Will sustain his original comic character,
Supported by the
ENTIRE STRENGTH of the TALENTED COMPANY,
the minor parts even played by first class artists, thus making THE ENSEMBLE PERFECT.
The grand pantomime will be preceded by the Ballet divertisement of
THE PRIMA DONNA.

In which MARIA HENNECART will make her first appearance. Miss FRANCES, and the entire Ballet Troupe will appear. And the

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA,
And the other artists.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, Manager.
Brilliant success
of the
NEW AMERICAN PLAY.
IMMENSE HIT
of
MATILDA HERON
as
GERALDINE.
COMPLETE TRIUMPH
of the
COMPANY

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.)
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 24,
The performance will commence with
RICHARD III.
After which
MY TWO FATHERS.
Nan..............................Miss Fanny Herring
Concluding with
THE QUEEN'S OWN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 24,
The entertainment will commence with
EDITH PERCIVAL.
Followed by the
ITALIAN BRIGANDS.
VENETIAN BUCCANEER.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.
THREE GRAND COMBINATION CONCERTS.
FOUR GREAT ARTISTS.

The management takes pleasure in announcing an engagement with

MME. CORA DE WILHORST,
who will make her last appearance in America, at Palace Gardens' Hall, together with
MME. VON BERKEL,
SIG. AMODIO
and
ARTHUR NAPOLEON,
(the great Pianist.)

Mme. DE WILHORST, on the eve of her departure for Europe, has announced her determination never again to sing in America, and this will be the last opportunity her numerous admirers and the public generally will have to hear one of the greatest favorites of the Opera.

These Concerts will be given on
THURSDAY, SATURDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Aug. 25, 27 and 30.

Notwithstanding the great expense incurred in securing the services of the above eminent artists, the price of admission will be ONLY FIFTY CENTS for each Concert.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
HORN, CHAS. WHITE AND E. DAVIS APPEAR TOGETHER.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.
THURSDAY NEXT, Aug. 25, BENEFIT OF M. CAMPBELL, AGENT.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 24,
GRAND CONCERT AND SOIREE DANSANTE.
LAST BUT ONE
OF THE SOIREES.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S BENEFIT,
MONDAY, Aug. 29.
Admittance 25 cents.

CLIFTON PARK.
VANDERBILT AVENUE, STATEN ISLAND.

A grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert will be given on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, August 24, for which some of the best talent of New-York is engaged. Robertson's full Band will be in attendance. Admittance 25 cents.

N. B. The steamboat will leave the Island for New-York at 11 o'clock, P. M. Concert to commence at 7 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON—THIRD WEEK OF THE GALE SISTERS.—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3, and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the thrilling Drama, from the French, entitled FATHER AND SON; or, THE SAVAGE OF LA CHARBONIERE. After which a grand Pas de Deux, by the bewitching Artiste-Sisters, the Misses HANNAH and ADEONA GALE. To conclude with the beautiful Ballet-Pantomime of THE FOUR LOVERS. Just received, by the Missionary ship *Henry Hill*, a curiously-interesting relic from the MOUNT OF OLIVES, immortalized in Scriptural History, in the shape of the GNARLED TRUNK of an ANCIENT OLIVE TREE, perhaps thousands of years old. The PYTHONIA, or Den of Serpents, now contains a whole family of Anacondas, of a fabulous size and description. Admittance, 25 c.; Children under 10 13c. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened at Palace Garden, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., on SEPT. 21, 1859.

Articles for exhibition received from Sept. 15, until the 20th. Circulars can be obtained on application at the office of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

By order of the Board of Managers.

DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman.
WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Sec'y.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Recording Sec'y.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

6-32.—NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1855—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.6 feet long, 36.2 breadth, 22.2 depth, and measures 1,072 65-95 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1855, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New-York, at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low.

Apply to THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $6,000 IN CASH and $50,000 in real estate wishes to engage in some respectable business, already established. Manufacturing or commission preferred. He would take an entire or part interest. The best references given as to moral and intellectual standing, and the same will be required, in case of a partnership. Address FACTOR, Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN ICE-CREAM and confectionery establishment situated on the corner of Court and Warren sts., Brooklyn; it has a fine spacious saloon, well-furnished with everything necessary for the business. The whole, with 4 years' unexpired lease, will be sold low, as the owner has other business requiring all his time. Inquire on the premises.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS.—The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, TO EXTEND a highly respectable manufacturing and mercantile business, with sufficient orders on hand to double the investment in three months. This will bear investigation. Call at No. 61 Chambers-st., rear office, first floor.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A SUCCESSFUL and profitable mercantile business, who can furnish, as capital, from $10,000 to $20,000 to be embarked in said business. For particulars, inquire of L. S. CHATFIELD, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to BENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

[Continued from First Page.]

the place and the last day of the State Fair as the time for holding the State Convention. Motion lost.

Mr. Alonzo Tanner, of Buffalo, moved that Syracuse and the 7th September as the place and time for holding the State Convention.

Mr. Richmond, of Genesee, hoped that no such motion would prevail. The Republicans held their Convention in that place on that day, and Americans would spurn their representatives in their Councils if they agreed to submit again to the indignities heaped upon them last year by the Republicans. He enlarged upon the action of the last Republican Convention, and urged the adoption of the original resolution.

Mr. Tanner repudiated the idea by his motion to submit the Party to any indignity. He believed that the majority of the Republican Party were prepared to unite with the Americans upon honorable terms, and that their leaders only were opposed to it. He believed to-day that the leaders of the Republicans were unwilling to meet the Americans at Syracuse on the 7th of September next. He enlarged upon the advantage of an honorable union, citing Erie County as a specimen of such advantages.

Mr. Chandler denounced with eloquence and vigor any union with the Abolition Black Republican Party, under any circumstances whatever, and expressed his determination to wave the flag of the Union on a conservative staff to the latest hour of his life. If it was designed to unite with the Republicans and Wm. H. Seward, he, for one, wished to be counted out.

Mr. Tanner's motion was lost by a large majority.

Mr. Van Schaick's amendment was lost by 47 to 92.

Gen. Scroggs here interrupted the proceedings to inform the Council that the amount of funds collected was twenty dollars short.

Mr. W. D. Murphy desired to know what the expenses were for. The expense of the hall was fifteen dollars a day, and it had not been occupied one day yet.

The President could not answer the question, but the amount was too trivial to be talked about.

The hat was then passed around again.

Mr. J. C. Feltman suggested that the Convention be called for the 5th of September. Then the other parties could take our candidates, if they deemed proper. [Laughter.]

Mr. J. B. Murray moved the following as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Brooks:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this grand body be instructed to call a Convention of the American Party on the 21st of September, and that the President of this Grand Council appoint a Committee of one from each Senatorial District, whose business it shall be to look and see to the same, and that the Committee make their report to the Convention.

Mr. G. W. Morton raised the point of order that the amendment was not germane.

The Chair decided that the point of order was well taken.

Mr. J. B. Murray then moved it as a substitute for the original resolution. He had seen for years certain members of the American Party take on themselves the authority to lay down laws for the Party and dictate what course they should pursue. He was tired of this, and was willing to place the interests of the Party in the hands of such a Committee as he proposed to raise. The State Committee had not such power as he designed to give this Committee, and he deemed it essential that a body properly authorized to act for the American Party be appointed to look out for the interests of the Party at a proper Convention.

Mr. G. W. Morton raised the point of order that the substitute was not in order.

The Chair decided the point of order not well taken.

Mr. Lyman Odell called for a division on the question of Mr. Murray's substitute.

Mr. J. C. Feltman objected to the first part of the substitute, on the ground that it did not call the Convention as a nominating Convention, which Mr. Brooks' resolution did.

After much confusion, the previous question was ordered, and the original motion to hold the Convention on the 21st September, was carried by a large majority.

Utica was then named as the place of holding the Convention.

A vote of thanks was here tendered to the officers of the past year.

Schenectady was fixed upon as the place for holding the next State Council.

Mr. Murray renewed his motion for the appointment of one from each Senatorial District to look after the interests of the party.

Mr. Hutchins hoped that no such Committee would be appointed, until the American Party was reduced to eight.

Mr. G. W. Morton moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Murray moved the nomination of a new State Committee on the ground that the old Committee had been inefficient.

Mr. Brooks replied, earnestly opposing the motion, and declaring that the Committee had done its duty, while prominent gentlemen on that floor had been traversing the State last Fall working for the Republicans.

Mr. H. B. Northrup declared that the Council had no right to appoint a State Committee; it belonged to the State Convention to do so.

Mr. Murray then withdrew his motion.

Mr. McLane, of Seneca, moved to appoint two State Delegates to attend the next National American Convention. Motion carried unanimously.

The Convention then elected the Hon. Erastus Brooks and the Hon. Lorenzo Burrowes, as the delegates.

Mr. Brooks being loudly called on addressed the Council. He said that the life of the party as a political organization had been a brief one. He then traced the origin of the party from the feeling of dissatisfaction that had risen against the other organizations, and from the burial of the Whig Party in the graves at Ashland and Marshfield. It was not necessary now to say what was the strength of the party at the present time. It was enough to know it had impressed its principles on the other political organizations, and compelled them to be respected. He would say now, in view of the honor conferred upon him that in the National Convention whatever was dearest to the American Party, whatever was truest to American principles, should meet with his warm and earnest support. The grain of mustard seed, planted by the American Party, he yet hoped to see reaped over the whole Union. He hoped there would be wisdom enough in the National Convention to adopt a platform so broad, and deep, and high, as to enable every State in the Union to stand on it. [Loud cheers.] The American platform could never be destroyed, for it was based upon the Constitution. That instrument carries out the principles of Americanism in providing that none but a native-born citizen shall hold the first or second place in the United States Government, and that the command of the army and navy and the treaty-making power shall be in the hands of a native born American alone. He urged upon Americans the importance of the contest of 1860, and paid a warm tribute of admiration to his associate delegate—a man, he said, as honorable, as upright and as honest as ever the Creator formed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brooks' speech, the Convention rose and gave him three hearty cheers.

Hon. Daniel Ullmann being called upon declared his warm sympathy with the sentiments expressed by the last speaker. He congratulated the Council on having fixed on the time for holding the Convention at a period when they could look over the ground, and act with the best judgment for the interests of party; but they must remember that the election this Fall sinks into significance as compared with the election of 1860. He cared not what change might come over the party or under what name it might be hereafter known, the principles of Americanism would find a place in every true American heart. He had accepted in 1854 the nomination of the Americans for Governor when it was like walking into a blazing fire, and had given all his time and all the talents God had bestowed upon him in canvassing the State, and the result had not been discreditable. In 1859 he had supported with all his energy and ability the good man who had been so justly eulogized for the office of Governor. Whatever corrupt knaves and fawning sycophants might say to the contrary, never since 1854 had he voted for a single man who had not been nominated by the American Party, and he never would. He denounced the Democracy with bitterness, and declared that he could never unite with the Republicans until they had so enlarged their platform as to admit upon it such true and tried patriots as Bell, Crittenden and Bates.

The Convention then, with three cheers, adjourned *sine die.*

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

Oswego, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

At the Democratic District Convention, held in this city to-day, O. Robinson, Custom House, and D. H. Brewster, Anti-Custom House, were elected Delegates to the State Convention.

The Washington Defalcation.—It is now said that if any moneys have been misapplied by the person recently arrested upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the loss will fall upon Maj. Bowman, U. S. A., who is Superintending Engineer of Construction for the Treasury Department. In that capacity he disburses moneys, for the security of which he furnishes adequate bonds. Subordinate to him in the practical execution of this responsible trust was Maj. French, his classmate at West Point, but who, after graduation, was engaged as Civil Engineer in several important railroad enterprises of the country. It is supposed that the amount of default will turn out to be small, the voucher rendered—said to be a duplicate of one already paid—being for some $1,200 only. As Maj. French is a man of considerable property, that, of course, will be applicable to satisfy any losses that may have arisen from improper transactions, whether through mistake or design.—*Washington States, Aug.* 23.

W. H. C. King, foreman in the composition room of the New-Orleans *Crescent* office, was examined in that city on Saturday, August 13, on a charge of murder, and indicted for manslaughter. During a meeting of the New-Orleans Typographical Union, on the 3d of July, Arthur McGill, assistant foreman and the accused had an altercation, during which McGill was stabbed by King in the back, which resulted in the death of McG. The dying declaration of McGill was not allowed to be used in evidence, but the testimony of several witnesses went to fix the act upon the accused, and he was fully committed to take his trial for manslaughter.

THE ASHLANDERS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

They Address the Hon. John Minor Botts.

They Nominate Him Standard Bearer of the Opposition to the Democracy.

Mr. Botts is Not Afraid of the Responsibilities of the Situation.

On Monday evening the Ashlanders' Association, of Brooklyn, unanimously passed a resolution in favor of the Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, as the united Opposition candidate for the next Presidency. A committee was appointed to prepare an address and present it in person to the distinguished gentleman, (who is now stopping at the Astor House,) on Tuesday evening. The Ashlanders would have visited Mr. Botts in a body, but the limited time would not allow.

At 8 o'clock last evening the Committee assembled at the Astor House, and proceeded to the rooms of Mr. Botts, where there were assembled a number of well known gentlemen,—among them John B. Fay, Esq., once Private Secretary to Henry Clay, and now Secretary to Gen. Pillsbury; Mr. Latham, the well known Banker of Washington; numerous representatives of the Press and others. After the interchange of the usual compliments, Mr. John C. Jacobs, on behalf of the Ashlanders, then made the following

ADDRESS TO MR. BOTTS.

Respected Sir: The Ashlanders' Association of Brooklyn, represented here to-night by a Committee of its members, have commissioned me to perform a most agreeable, and yet a most unexpected duty. We, in behalf of the Association, welcome you to our State—a State which honors and respects all patriots—and tender you with one accord our best wishes for your continued health and prosperity. But, Sir, we are here for another purpose, and to us an important one. You have a public history, and it constitutes a bright page in the glowing record of our country. We have scanned it well—no act has escaped us—and we are satisfied. Satisfied that you are honest, not only as a man, but as a statesman; that in the defense of principle and right you are, and would be, firm and consistent, but above all, that you regard the country before yourself, and consider the Union one and inadvisible, as paramount to every other consideration, no matter what its character, by whom, or in what manner, it may be advocated. This is one great and, probably, the controling reason of our appearance here to-night. But it is not all. Years ago, when the glorious patriot of Kentucky walked among us, an Association was formed, with "The Union and Harry Clay" for its motto. In those times, when villainy and corruption beat down honesty, and truth, and right, you were of the gallant band who never deserted for office and its spoils our revered leader. You were his defender at all times, you were foremost among his friends, and the first among those who repelled the assaults directed against him. For this we remember you with gratitude. It is unnecessary, however, to talk of the past, with a most eventful present before us. Corruption in high places, a most lavish expenditure of the public moneys, and total departure from the primitive and pure principles of our fathers, these things have made our Government almost contemptible in the eyes of all patriotic men. What, in the present trouble, have we to do? What road shall we follow? Above all, where is there a man to lead us? Sir, we represent all shades of the Opposition to this false and tottering Democracy! There are Old-Line Whigs, Republicans, Democrats and Americans here with us to-night, and their minds are agreed. Throwing aside old prejudices, they have united to oppose the Administration, with their whole heart and soul! We want a leader worthy of the cause, and allow me to say, on behalf of my associates, that in you we see him. Will you bear the banner of a United Opposition? We trust and hope that you will not shrink from the performance of this duty, because it is our belief that in you the people see the right man for the right place—a patriot, a statesman—one worthy of all political honor, and yet one who "had rather be right than be President."

MR. BOTTS' REPLY.

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I have heard much of late of the Presidency, in connection with the next election, but this is the first occasion on which a formal address has been made to me on the subject by a Committee of gentlemen representing a regular organization, composed as you say, of all the various hues of the opposition party, and having had no opportunity of learning what was to be the character of the very complimentary address just delivered, I am left to express in reply, such views and feelings as the occasion is naturally calculated to excite—and they must therefore, as they are unpremeditated be in a great degree imperfect and unsatisfactory to myself, at least, if not to you. You have spoken of my public history in terms that must necessarily excite my gratitude. If in the past my course has been such as to win the respect and confidence of my fellow-citizens, or any large and respectable portion of them, it must be a source of gratification and pride. I can truly say, however, that whatever I may have said or done has been actuated by no selfish or ambitious considerations, further than would of necessity attach to an earnest desire to do what I believed to be right, and just, and true to all parties and to all sections, [without regard or reference to myself. You have spoken of my devotion to the Union, and have truly said, that I have regarded it as a primary and paramount consideration; one that cannot be permitted to yield to anything that has yet been done or is likely to be done. A large portion of my labors in political life have been directed to its defence, against all assailants, no matter from what quarter they might come, or what objects they had in contemplation, and I am happy to say that in this "labor of love" I have always been sustained by the great body of the people of every party, and of every section of the country—for everywhere the masses are as sound on this question as they were in the days of the Revolution. That union I shall continue to uphold in whatever situation I may be placed, and wherever its enemies may approach. There is a power in this Government which has never been fully tested—and I hope the necessity may never arise for putting it to the test; but if it should, it will be found that it is fully capable of protecting itself from all invasion from without, and all treason and rebellion from within. All that is required to do this, is to have such a man at the head of the Government who will not be afraid to discharge his duty in defence of the country and its institutions. If my memory serves me, your next allusion was to my relations with that distinguished statesman whose memory we all revere, and "whose like," I fear, "we ne'er shall look upon again." From my earliest acquaintance with Mr. Clay to the last breath he drew, I was among the most constant and devoted of his friends. For his elevation to the Presidency I toiled incessantly for many, many long years; by day and by night, in sunshine and in storm, in adversity and prosperity, I labored in his cause, but it was not for him; it was because I knew the man, and knowing him, I knew his elevation would add to the prosperity of the country, the happiness of the people, the greatness of the State, and to the perpetuity of the Union; but it was the misfortune of the country to have him beaten by the very men who are now most vociferous in praise of his virtues, his patriotism, and his ability. Whilst I live it will be a source of pride and congratulation that I never for one moment halted or hesitated in his support, while in the field, against all rivals and all competitors. Finally, Sir, you have pointed to me as, in the opinion of those you represent, as well as yourselves, the proper person in whose hands the standard of opposition to Democracy should be placed for the election in 1860, and now ask me emphatically and categorically, whether I would be willing to accept the position you propose to assign me. I have done nothing, and shall take no step towards my elevation to this high trust. Nor will I affect a mock modesty on this occasion by pretending to shrink from the great responsibilities which attach to that elevated place. It may have the appearance of vanity, and perhaps it is vain, to say that there are no responsibilities connected with the discharge of its duties, which any man need tremble at approaching, who will take the Constitution as his guide, the good of the whole country as his aim, and the preservation of all its interests as his determined purpose. Surrounding himself with the best intellects of the country—with men whose patriotism will be equal to the emergency of sacrificing their own advancement for the good of the whole—discharging their public duties with alacrity and fidelity, recognizing equally the rights of all sections, and looking with prejudice upon none, but with a fixed determination to do what he believes to be right, I see nothing so terrific in these responsibilities as to prompt me to say I would shudder as I approached them.

If, therefore it should be the pleasure of my countrymen to confer this high and honorable distinction upon me, I will accept it with pride; and I hope, with a resolution that could not be shaken, never to be turned, by any influences that might be brought to bear upon me, from what I believe to be an honest and faithful discharge of all the duties that might devolve upon me. With such views, I believe it would be as easy a matter to manage the affairs of this Goverment without involving the country in perplexing difficulties abroad, or internal quarrels at home, as it is to manage the affairs of a plantation in the South or a manufacturing establishment at the North. If I entertain a desire on this subject, it is but truth to say that it is because the country has reached a condition which needs a change, and needs improvement. I think it is necessary for the well-being of all that a new order of things should be instituted, not only in Washington, but throughout the country. I have the vanity (if you choose to think it so) to believe that this, with the proper aid on the part of the legislative departments of the Government, I could and would institute; and under this belief I say, in reply to your inquiry, that if it should be the pleasure of the opposition to select me as their standard-bearer, as a candidate of the nation, unconnected with sectionalism, sectional organizations or sectional questions, I would accept with a grateful heart; and, if elected, would endeavor to wear the honors of the office with becoming humility and a determination to do my duty, and my whole duty, to my country, and my whole country. Nothing now remains for me to say further than to thank you, Sir, and the gentlemen of this Committee, and through you the body of gentlemen of all parties that you represent, for the compliment and the honor you and they have done me.

At the conclusion of this address, which was received with applause, the company retired.

Another Letter from Donnelly—He Repudiates the Charge of Treachery.

The publicity given to the letter from Gov. Wise to me, of the 13th of July last, has been the cause of much animadversion with regard to my name and character. Some of the political journals have been so unjust as to charge that I opened a correspondence with Gov. Wise for the purpose of afterwards betraying his confidence. I care little about the other imputations that have been cast upon me in connection with this subject, but I confess I feel deeply wounded by a construction of my course which, for the first time in my life, imputes to me treachery to those who have confided in me. Gov. Wise has imputed no such suspicion so injurious to me. My letter to him was prompted by feelings of the warmest admiration for him and gratitude for his political services in arresting the career of proscriptive Know-Nothingism at the South. No candid man can read it and believe otherwise. His reply to me suggested a course that required the coöperation of friends, and was written to disabuse certain Democrats as to his personal relations to political leaders in this State, and this made it necessary to impart its contents to others. How could I possibly have forwarded Gov. Wise's views if I had refused to let any one know them? Their success required the coöperation of Democrats in the several Congressional Districts. It is true I left the letter in the hands of Mr. Cassidy, of the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, whose public and personal character afforded a sufficient reason for my doing so. How, by what circuitous channel, and whether by accident or design, it was put within reach of the public Press, are questions that belong to Gov. Wise and myself, rather than the public; and when the proper time comes they will be settled satisfactorily to us, if not to others.

I leave the question, however, and that of my own character, so far as involved in it, to the vindication which time is sure to bring about; meanwhile, I only request of the Press that it give the same publicity to my defence it has given to the accusations so recklessly hurled at me.

In conclusion, let me say that Gov. Wise has friends in this State who are not to be turned from him by the abuse or clamor of his enemies, still less by any mischievous misrepresentation of his language.

B. DONNELLY.

Riot at Tacony, Pa.—A Rifle Company Firing upon the Crowd.

From the Philadelphia News, August 23.

Yesterday afternoon, towards dusk, a serious riot occurred at a place called St. Vincent House, situate about one mile from the steamboat landing, at Tacony, in the Twenty-third Ward. There were some slight indications communicated by the local telegraph by the electricians at Frankford, but so vague, indeed, that neither head nor tail could be made of the matter. From the best account that we could glean last night of the sanguinary affair, it seems that yesterday morning a new organized German Rifle Company proceeded to Tacony on an excursion for the purpose of target practice, and such other pastimes as might suit them best. A crowd of outsiders interfered and taunted them to a considerable extent, making sundry demonstrations to indulge in a riot. Finally several of the rowdy class got to fighting among themselves, and discharged revolving pistols seemingly at each other, but it was thought they were intended for the Company. A few of the riflemen loaded their weapons, and finding the outside crowd were fully determined to persist in rioting as though to drive the soldiers from the ground, the latter discharged their rifles, and it is reported that two of the alleged aggressors fell mortally wounded.

This rumor was brought to the nearest Station-house, and word was immediately sent to the Central Station. Dispatches were sent to the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Ward Station houses to send a large posse of men to Poplar-street wharf to prevent a renewal of the disturbance on the arrival of the steamboat from Tacony. The order was obeyed immediately, but there was no necessity for this movement in the least. The officers going along the street in a body attracted more than ordinary attention, and a large crowd of men and boys, who had their curiosity excited, followed to the wharf. There were no persons at the landing at the time the officials arrived there, except those attracted by the display of the Knights of the Star. The Rifle Company landed, and proceeded unmolested to their armory in Franklin-street, near Seventh, and the police returned to their respective Station-houses.

The riot was of a fearful and exciting character. Near the scene the St. Vincent Sunday School were enjoying a picnic, and the pupils were thrown into the greatest confusion. The soldiers, it is said, had partaken of whisky and lager to a considerable extent. During the attack made upon them by the rowdies, some fifteen or twenty of the latter were stabbed and some were dreadfully beaten. A number of the Riflemen, as above stated, fired their rifles with considerable effect, but no one was killed as at first reported. One of the officers made good use of his sword, and put a portion of the rowdies to flight. A police officer interfered, and finally took the sword from him, supposing him to be insane or a raving maniac.

In a short time the rowdies again rallied. Lieut. Spear, of Seventeenth Ward, Sergeant Tyson, of Nineteenth Ward, Officer John Wear, of the Reserve Corps, and Officer Hackett, were the only police officers present. They were badly hurt during the *melée*, but finally succeeded in quelling the riot. From all accounts, it was fearful in the extreme. The persons who were stabbed were carried off by their friends. It was impossible for the police to make any arrests. But for their presence and decisive action, it is more than likely the outsiders would have rallied in sufficient strength to have succeeded in getting the arms from some of the riflemen, when in all human probability the slaughter would have been awful.

Base Ball.

BALTIC, OF NEW-YORK, VS. ATLANTIC, OF BROOKLYN.

The above match was played, on Monday, upon the grounds of the Baltic, corner of Eighty-first-street and Second-avenue. It resulted in the defeat of Baltic Club. The Atlantics are now looked upon as the most successful Club of New-York or Brooklyn, they having gone on from one victory to another for a long period. Their first nine are in constant practice, and also enjoy the advantage of having played for a great while together. As is always the case when the Atlantics play, either in New-York or Brooklyn, a large assemblage of the votaries of the pastime were present to witness the trial. The game of Monday was entirely one-sided as the score will show. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	H. L.	Runs.	BALTIC.	H. L.	Runs.
Hamilton, r. f.	2	6	Durell, l. f.	2	3
P. O'Brien, 3 b.	3	6	Brower, 1 b.	3	2
McMahon, l. f.	5	4	Kettleman, c.	4	0
Boerum, c.	6	3	Lippencott, 3 b.	3	0
Phelps, p.	1	6	Holden, p.	4	0
Pierce, s. s.	2	7	Cooper, s. s.	3	1
Hawkshurst, c. f.	4	5	Martin, 2 b.	4	0
Price, f. b.	1	6	Fisher, c. f.	1	3
Oliver, 2 b.	3	5	Andreas, r. f.	3	1
Total	27	48	Total	27	10

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Atlantic	2	3	8	5	7	12	5	8	3—48
Baltic	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	3—10

Scorer for Baltic—Dr. Cooper.
Scorer for Atlantic—J. W. Moore.
Umpire—J. Grum, of the Eckford.

INDEPENDENT VS. SYLVAN.

A return match was played between these Clubs on Saturday last, on the ground of the Independents, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The game was very well played, and ended in a victory for the Independents. On the part of the Sylvans, the playing of Price, second base, was excellent. Ives, first base, and Hough, as catcher, did well. Of the Independents, the playing of G. Woolley, as catcher, and Thompson, as pitcher, was very fine, and W. Woolley, as short stop, did uncommonly well. McDarmid, on second base, should also be mentioned. The following is the score:

INDEPENDENT.	H. L.	Runs.	SYLVAN.	H. L.	Runs.
G. Woolley, c.	2	4	Martin, s. s.	4	4
McDarmid, 2 b.	2	3	Ivers, 1 b.	5	
Thompson, p.	4	5	Price 2 b.	3	
W. Woolley, s. s.	3	3	Scrimerge, l. f.	2	
Osborne, c. f.	3	3	Hough, c.	4	
Senderling, r. f.	2	3	Van Pelt, p.	4	
Clumb, 3 b.	4	3	Brocket, r. f.	3	
Miller, l. f.	2	5	Hildreth, 3 b.	2	5
Whitter, 1 b.	3	4	Total		3
Total		33			

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Independent	6	2	0	5	5	5	1	9—33
Sylvan	3	4	4	3	0	9	4	5—32

Scorer for Sylvan—H. Bennet, Jr.
Scorer for Independent—J. F. Pierson.
Umpire—Wm. Piper, of Charter Oak Club.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening, in the old Court Room, County Jail building, Raymond street. In the absence of the President, Supervisor Crook, of Flatbush, was called to the Chair.

A communication was received from the Police Commissioners, inclosing a resolution in effect that legal proceedings were about to be commenced against the Counties of Richmond, Westchester, and that part of Kings, not included in the City of Brooklyn, for the collection of the portion of the general expenses of the Department as is legally chargeable to the respective Counties. The subject was referred to the Law Committee.

A communication was received from Mayor Powell, inclosing a resolution of the Board of Sewerage Commissioners, fixing the amount necessary to be raised for the expenses of that department, viz.:

Resolved, That it will be necessary to raise by tax in the annual tax levied in the year 1859, to pay for expenses of surveys, making maps, plans, and general supervision of the construction of sewers and drains, and for the current expenses of management thereof, the sum of $15 000. Referred to Committee on Special and Local Taxes.

A communication was received from the President of the Flatbush Plank-Road Company, offering to pay the County $450 for the labor of convicts sufficient to keep the road in repair for one year. A question was raised as to the policy of bringing convict labor into competition with the labor of freemen, which resulted in sending the subject to the Penitentiary Committee for report. The applicants have heretofore paid $500 for this work.

The Committee on Accounts reported in favor of paying the following bills, which report was adopted: Peter Waters, $27; S. L. Harris, $8 61; A. N. Smith, $18 30; James Miller, $24; Newman & Co, $150 09; James Neefus, $8 88; Wm. H. Stein, $13 25; Wm. Wall, $62 24.

The clerk was directed to furnish the members with 20,000 copies of the Registry Law, and the Board adjourned for one week, to meet at the County buildings in Flatbush.

Highway Robbery.—Mr. Nicholas Houseman, of Jamaica, on Thursday night last, was stopped by highwaymen on the Myrtle-avenue Plank road and robbed of a small sum of money and what jewelry he had upon his person, and was then permitted to pass on without further molestation.

Naturalization.—During the absence of the City Judge, during the present month, the Mayor or Acting Mayor has opened the Court almost daily to accommodate those persons who wished to take out their naturalization papers. Up to yesterday only twenty applications had been made—the smallest number of applicants in any one month for several years.

[Advertisement.]
TO BUYERS OF FISH AND PROVISIONS.
If you want first-rate articles at low prices send your orders to
Geo. C. Parker & Bro.,
No. 259 Washington-st., New York.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment.—Indolent ulcers of the leg, which date several years back, have been cured by this ointment in two weeks. Plasters, embrocations, &c., had all failed. Manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
A Private Whisper.—Do you feel like enjoying a pleasant Summer's day relaxation. If so, mark what we say—delightful and gay, light and amusing entertainments this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 23.

$6,000	Ohio State 6s,'60	100	500	Reading Railroad..	44
5,000	Ill. Cen. bds. '60.	96	500	do.........b30	44⅛
5,000	Virginia 6s	93⅜	300	do.........s60	43¾
1,000	Missouri State 6s.	82⅞	120	Mich. Central R.	44
6,000	do.........c	82⅞	50	do.........b30	44
2,000	N.Y.Cen.bds.'76.	99	300	do.........b30	44½
2,000	Erie R. 1st m.bds.	86	390	do.........s60	43⅞
5,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d m	93	400	do.	44½
7,000	Mich. S. 2d M.B.	48	260	do.........b60	44⅜
2,000	LaC.&Mil.L.G.B	16	100	Mich So. & N. I. R.	7⅛
10	Bk. of St. of N. Y.	108	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	24⅜
60	Bank of Com.	97	100	do.........s60	23⅞
30	Pacific M. St. Co.	77⅛	50	do.........s60	23
10	do.	77½	50	do.	24⅜
10	do.	77¾	200	Ill. Central R.	65⅛
100	do.........b10	78	250	do.........b60	65⅜
50	do.........b30	78	100	do.........s60	65
100	do.	78	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	66⅜
250	N. Y. Cen. R.	73	100	do.........s30	66⅛
600	do.........b30	73	150	do.........s60	66
50	do.........s10	72¾	100	do.........s60	66½
850	do.	72⅞	250	do.........b60	66⅜
800	do.........b60	73	200	Clev. & Tol. R...s30	21⅜
300	do.........bnwk	72⅞	600	do.	22
200	do.........s30	72¾	100	do.........b60	22
100	do.........s60	72⅜	100	do.........b30	22
300	do.........s60	72⅝	200	Chic. & R. I. R. s60	64
80	Erie Railroad	5¾	200	do.	64⅛
50	do.	5⅝	100	do.........s60	64⅛
50	do.	5½	100	do.	64⅜
100	Hud. River R....s15	32¾	700	do.........s10	64⅜
100	Harlem R. Pref. b60	36	270	La Crosse & Mil. R.	⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Virginia 6s	93⅜	200	Harlem R. pref. .s60	35⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	87	50	do.........b10	36
4,000	Mo. State 6s	82⅜	200	Reading R......s60	44
1,000	Erie R. 3d-m.b.'83	65	800	M.So.&N.I.G.S.	25
8	D. & H. Canal Co.	92	200	Mich. Central R.	45
8	Pacific Mail S. Co.	78	160	do.........s60	44
50	do.........s30	78	200	do.........s30	44⅜
50	do.........b30	78⅛	200	do.	44⅜
200	do.	78⅛	500	Gal. & Chicago R.	66⅜
50	do.........s60	77⅞	50	do.........b60	66⅜
50	do.........s30	78¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R...b30	22⅛
400	N. Y. Central R.	73⅜	50	do.	22⅜
50	do.	73⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	65⅛
450	do.	73⅜	200	do.	64⅞
200	do.........s3	73⅜	100	do.........s10	65
100	do.........b60	73⅝	300	do.	65
100	Hud. River R.	33	100	do.........b60	65⅜
100	do.........s60	33	400	do.........s60	64⅛
100	Harlem Railroad	10			

Tuesday, Aug. 23—P. M.

The buoyant market for Stocks yesterday, was succeeded by a strong demand to-day, and although there was some further realizing by a few holders to be sure of the handsome advance of the last few days, the new orders finally predominated, and prices left off higher than on Monday afternoon. The speculative demand took a wider range to-day, and there was an advance on several descriptions not so buoyant yesterday. As examples, Michigan Central rose to 45 ⅌ cent., and Pacific Mail to 78½. There was a good demand also for the early mortgages of the Erie Company, the first issue rising to 86 ⅌ cent. and the thirds to 65 ⅌ cent. On the early call of the list this morning, the market was somewhat irregular; some of the buyers disposed to hold off in the expectation of a further reaction such as manifested itself yesterday afternoon. New-York Central, which is generally the barometer of the Railroad Stocks, dragged a little at 73@72¾ ⅌ cent., and the Western Shares in proportion. But on the second call, the demand improved again, and before the Brokers left the room the market was very firm, and so continued through the remainder of the day. Central, at the Second Board, sold as high as 73¾ ⅌ cent., closing 73½; Rock Island 65@65¼, closing 65@64⅞: Galena 66¾, and 66⅝ subsequently bid; Hudson River 33, Michigan Guaranteed 25, Michigan Central 45 @44¾, Reading 44½, Delaware 92, Pacific Mail 78½, and Harlem Preferred 36 ⅌ cent. In State Stocks there was an advance of ¼@⅜ in Missouris; other descriptions steady, and Railway Bonds in better favor for the standard issues.

The Money and Exchange Markets again favor the activity in Stocks, and give confidence to the general Fall Trade. The ruling of the Exchange on London, and the Bank return, are regarded as significant of the ability of the Market to bridge the remaining 45@60 days before the great staple of the South will begin to take the place of Gold shipments to Europe. The intervening export of Gold and Silver, from present appearances, will be fully if not more than supplied from California and New-Orleans, as even a partial advance in the value of Money in London—consequent on the healthy state of trade in England, freed from the apprehension of the war on the Continent—is not regarded as likely to advance the terms for Exchange on this side. The only apprehension on this score grows out of the increased facilities which may be offered in our own Money Market for cashing the long date paper of the Importers. Should the Banks relax the conservative practice of confining their Discounts within 60@90 days, at full 7 ⅌ cent. the effect will undoubtedly be to hasten remittances abroad which would not otherwise be made until after the Cotton season fairly sets in. We see no very marked signs of such a change this week, though money on demand loan is easier, and the rate down to 6 ⅌ cent. For the Boston mail to-day bills on London were done at 60 days, at from 109¾ to 110 ⅌ cent., and short sight 110¼@110⅜ ⅌ cent. The Customs are lighter this week, $108,000 to-day. The Sub-Treasury balance, however, holds on at or over five millions, as the easier state of Money has induced some further purchases of Treasury Bills, from the Government Sub-Treasurer, bearing 5¼ ⅌ cent. interest. The balance this afternoon is $5,175,172.

In reference to the Railway Conference, last week, at Niagara Falls, the Buffalo *Courier* remarks:

> "The parties separated with good feeling on all sides, and with every appearance of future harmony. It was generally conceded that the retirement of Mr Moran from the management of the Erie had removed the chief cause of the disagreements which have been continually accruing between the four lines, and it is admitted, by the Southern as well as Western lines, that there is now a perfect and amicable understanding existing between the management of the two New-York lines, and that henceforth these two roads will work together for their mutual interests."

We understand that the meeting of this afternoon of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Company adjourned until Friday next, after hearing and recommitting a report from the Committee on the reorganization and consolidation of the Stock and Debt of the Company. The details of the recommendation to be made to the Stock and Bond holders, on this important subject, are understood to be, as yet, very incomplete, and as a wish has been expressed that the plan shal not come before the public until made perfect, or as nearly unanimous among the Directors as practicable, we attempt, for the present, no revision, on outside rumor, of the original draft of the report prepared by the President, and published in this column a few days ago. An article is subjoined from the *Railroad Journal* of Saturday, which may be interesting to some of the parties in interest.

New-York and Erie Railroad.

From the American Railroad Journal.

It is, perhaps, premature to say much in reference to this road till we get the report of the Committee of Directors, who have the matter of the *reorganization* of the Company under consideration. From what we can gather, however, it is not unlikely that a proposition may be submitted to convert all the *unsecured* bonds into *stock*, at, perhaps, something like 80 cents on the dollar—reduce the stock 80 or 85 ⅌ cent. from its present value, and convert two or three coupons of each of the fourth and fifth mortgages in stock. Should such a plan of reorganization be carried out, the financial condition of the Company would stand somewhat as follows:

Amount of 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th mortgage Bonds	$17,800,000
Amount of unsecured Bonds and Coupons, $7,980 000, to be converted, say, at 80 cents on the dollar	6,384,000
Amount of Stock, $11,000,000, reduced 80 ⅌ cent	2,200 000
Assessments on new Stock, 12 ⅌ cent	1,030,080
Coupons of 4th and 5th mortgage Bonds, converted	336,060
Making the cost of the new road under the reorganization	$27,750 000

The floating debt, and overdue coupons on mortgage bonds, with such as are soon to fall due, amount to, say $1,050,000. The assessments on the new stock, and the amount of the coupons of the fourth and fifth mortgages, will supply a sufficient sum to place the company entirely out of debt.

The great hardship in the case is the advantageous position given to the fourth and fifth mortgage bonds. *Each class of unsecured bondholders purchased their bonds, originally, under the conviction that each loan, as it was bought out, would provide an amount of means sufficient to complete the road.* After their money has been obtained in this way—*mortgages are put upon the very property which the unsecured bondholders helped to create.* In a moral point of view *their* position is a much higher one than that of the fourth and fifth mortgage bondholders, who ought, in conscience, to make sacrifices quite equal to those of the unsecured bondholders, *especially as the former bonds came to most of the present holders at very low figures.*

Are the inducements held out to the unsecured bondholders sufficient to lead them to accept of the terms proposed? They change their places from *creditors*, liable to be cut off altogether, to that of *stockholders*. Debts to the amount of $17,500,000 will have the first claim upon the earnings of the Company. The interest on these will amount to $1,246 000 annually. To pay 7 ⅌ cent. on the whole amount of stock and bonds, the road must earn *net* $1,942 500. That it has the capacity of doing this no competent railroad man will controvert. It is simply a question of management. What this is to be is a problem for the future to solve.

The Erie Consolidation.

From the Evening Post.

Of the different projects for the relief of the many interests in the Erie Railroad property, none has addressed itself so much to honesty and common sense as the plan proposed in the Times of the 29th, signed "A Bond Stockholder," which, although not perfect, may be modified to meet the desired end of all.

The harmonizing the various interests, and the reorganization of the Company, is an achievement only to be obtained by action based on the strictest justice to, and impartial consideration of, the many obligations involved. To this end there are but two modes—either the one to proceed in legitimate order, in winding up the concern according to defined positions, selling the property for the benefit of the claimants, subject to any prior obligations; or the other, by a *pro rata* contribution on the part of *all* holders of claims on the property, such contributions being graded by the true position of each class.

The first plan would involve great litigation and long-deferred settlement, but would result in what might be sternly just, although ruinous to a large class. The other has in itself a fairness and liberality which commends it to all, and is a plan of conciliation adopted successfully in the reorganization of more than one railroad company.

In both plans the difficulty arises as to the *position* of the various claimants, and this is hinted at by the writer referred to when he suggests that those termed *secured* bondholders may have their claims contested. This is most likely with the so-called fourth and fifth mortgage bondholders, *whose bonds were issued by the Company in utter violation of good faith toward the sinking fund bondholders of* 1875. This last-named loan was negotiated in 1855, with the greatest difficulty, through the exertion of Mr. Moran, who was only successful because of the fullness of the security afforded by the Sinking Fund clause, implying a position without which the bonds could only have been esteemed at the time an absurdity. That which common sense so strongly indicates need not be expressed in a contract, for of what sensible use is the stipulation in the bond, *if mortgages can be created, to stand before it, making the chances of interest even, out of the question?*

The Sinking Fund clause and the penalty in case of default implied a position or meant nothing. If it meant nothing it was a fraud upon the public, and it is a matter of but little doubt, therefore, that the fourth and fifth mortgages would find their right disputed in attempt, on their part, at foreclosure.

The latter plan is therefore urged as being the only one likely to meet with speedy success.

ERIE BONDS OF '75."

Real Estate.... Tuesday, Aug. 23.

No public sales to-day. At private sale, Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell have sold one lot east side of Third-avenue, 25 feet south of Fifty-fourth street, being in size 25 by 110 feet, for $4 250, with a building loan $2,500—a four-story brick house to be erected on the lot at once.

Also, seven lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty second-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, at $300 per lot.

We report the sale of seven lots on the west side of Broadway, corner of Fifty eighth street, commencing at a point on said corner, running west along the south line of Fifty-eighth-street 80 feet; thence south about 100 feet; thence east 12 feet; thence south 75 feet; thence east to Broadway, 137 feet; thence north along Broadway about 180 feet, to the point of beginning—for the sum of $39,500.

Tide-Water Receipts.

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the third week of August, in 1858 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1858	71,000	134,700	310,000	8,900
1859	5,900	28,300	72,300	——
Decrease	65,100	106,400	230,900	8,900

The aggregate of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1858 and 1859 have been

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1858	955 900	5,061,300	2 863 800	392,100
1859	203,400	707,900	1 522,300	150,300
Decrease	752 500	4 353,400	1,341,500	241,800

Reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency in the receipts of 1859 is equal to 1,623,200 bbls. flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canals to, and including the 22d inst., have been as follows:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Canal opened	May 6.	April 28.	April 15.
Flour, bbls	294 000	955,900	203,400
Wheat, bush	1,580,200	5,061,300	707,900
Corn, bush	2,931,800	2,863,800	1,522,300
Barley, bush	126,400	392,100	150 300
Rye, bush	101,600	258,700	106 000
Oats, bush	1,500,800	2,497,700	2,325,200
Pork, bbls	10,335	20,190	36,261
Beef, bbls	2,910	6,756	14,010
Cheese, lbs	138,700	145 000	181 600
Butter, lbs	130,000	116 500	226,400
Lard, lbs	521,200	2,487 900	3,024 500
Bacon, lbs	1,941,700	2,976,900	1,763,000
Wool, lbs	1 115,000	1,722,900	1,458,500

Waterford not received; its figures would not materially affect the aggregates.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Aug. 23—6 P. M.

Flour firm, but unchanged in prices; sales 1,000 bbls. Wheat opened firm, with a fair milling demand, but closed quiet: sales 10,500 bushels new No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 85c.; small lots of choice Red was selling at $1 08, and do. White at $1 15. Corn—Holders ask an advance of 1c.@2c., but there are no buyers. Large numbers of boats are reported aground between here and Albany. Oats, Barley and Rye quiet. Whisky firmer. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bushels Wheat; 13,000 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—19,000 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn.

Albany, Tuesday, Aug. 23—6 P. M.

Flour in active request; sales 2,000 bbls. at last week's prices. Wheat—Sales 5,000 bushels new White Ohio at $1 32½; more doing in Oats, holders firmer: sales 6,000 bushels State at 36c., measure, 2,700 bushels do. in lots at 42c., weight; 3,500 bushels Wisconsin, not perfectly sound, at 37½c., weight; 1,000 bushels Canada East at 40c., weight, and 1,200 bushels Canada West at 44c., weight; Rye, 75c.@80c. ⅌ 60 lbs. Nothing doing in Corn. Whisky—Sales 100 bbls. at 26c.@26¼c.

Oswego, Tuesday, Aug. 23—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged; sales small; choice double extra at $6 40. Wheat dull, but firm—especially new, which is most in demand; sales small; new red Indiana at $1 10. Corn firmer, but unchanged; sales 6,000 bushels Illinois, at 70c. Canal Freights steady, at previous rates. *Lake Imports*—23,000 bushels Wheat; 3 000 bushels Rye; 600 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—5,000 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 500 bales, all new; old is rejected; the market closed unchanged. The sales of the last three days add up 1,000 bales, and the receipts 1,500 bales, against 1,300 for the same time last year. Total receipts of new crop thus far 2,550 bales, against 1,400 last year. Mixed Corn, 86c.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Flour firm, at $4 60@$4 75 for superfine. Wheat firm. Whisky in good demand, at 24c. Provisions steady, and generally unchanged; Bacon shoulders 9c.@9¼c.; bulk shoulders 6c.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Flour dull, with a declining tendency. Wheat Sales 5 000 bushels, at $1 25@$1 30 for White; and $1 18@$1 20 for Red. Oats active, at 35c.@37c. Whisky advancing; sales, Ohio, at 27½c.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Flour heavy; choice Howard-street, $5 12½. Wheat active; sales 17,000 bushels, at $1 15@$1 35 for White and $1 08@$1 12 for Red. Corn advanced 2c.; sales of Yellow at 80c @82c., and White at 76c. @78c. Provisions dull. Whisky firm, at 28½c. for Ohio.

New-Orleans, Monday, Aug. 22.

Cotton quiet; sales, to-day, 245 bales new crop, at 12½c. Freights, ⅛d.

Chicago, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Flour dull. Wheat inactive and declined 2c. Corn quiet. Oats firm. *Receipts to day*—3,100 bbls. Flour, 4,300 bushels Wheat, 54 000 bushels Corn, 12,500 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date	Leave.	For
Glasgow	Aug. 24	New-York	Glasgow.
Arabia	Aug. 24	Boston	Liverpool
Hammonia	Aug. 24	New-York	Southampton
Vanderbilt	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
North American	Aug. 27	Quebec	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Sept. 1	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Aug. 13	Glasgow	Quebec.
America	Aug. 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Etna	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
Indian	Aug. 17	Liverpool	Quebec.
Ariel	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
City of Washing'n	Aug. 17	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampton	New-York
Africa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York
Jason	Aug. 20	Galway	New-York

FOR CUBA.

De Soto	Aug. 27	New York	Havana.
Quaker City	Sept. 10	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Star of the South, for Savannah—Isaac Wright, Pickford, D. T. Martin, J. Forsheimer, M. King, H. Wolff, Miss Rothchild, Mrs. C. F. Marks and infant, John Speir, Jr., W. J. Bray, C. J. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bray, S. Cohen, A. Liri, Francis Vainey, J. Willink, Capt. T. S. Stone, M. J. Birchner, Robert B. Footman, John F. Fletsher, T. Pender, J. S. Redbrook, E. W. Mooring, Jas. Russell, H. Cohen, W. Thomas, R. J. Godfrey, and 4 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg, &c.—Geo. Whittemore, W. Meyer, A. Millspaugh, D. A. Tu, Wm. Cameron, Robt. Lang, Wm. T. Warrington, Valentine, J. R. Pearce, H. E. Siger and lady, Samuel E. Dove, E. W. Branch, M. A. Ward and child, Mark T. Tirdall, H. B. Everett, Wm. Lindsey, Mrs. C. De Bar, Geo. Keefe, W. C. Benthall, 6 seamen for ship Hannah Moore, and 18 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—Mrs. Martin and child, Miss Van Noy, Mrs. Reed, J. M. P. Creighton, lady, child and nurse, Mrs. J. Clark, Miss Clark, A. H. Abrahams, D. A. Duval, Miss M. Lachie, Miss E. Manie, A. S. Hull, W. Carrington, J. Currie, L. Brown, E. J. Manie, Thos. Gelyer, Mrs. Gelyer, Miss Gelyer, J. D. Aiken, wife and servant, S. K. Williams, Mrs. Gross, Mrs. Iverson, W. M. Rouse, J. G. Bailie, E. Hickey, J. F. Jackson, Mr. Wilkins and lady, A. C. Kaufman, N. A. Cohen, M. Meyer, J. K. Sartlett, L. Vanderhorst, J. Dawson, G. Hoffman, R. Wilson, J. Champoris, H. W. Wirges and lady, Mr. Birchfield, J. M. Webster, F. L. Smith, Philip Riley, Jno. Riley, J. H. Wideman, W. F. Ferry, Miss M. J. Hine, Miss Wheeler, J. Wheeler, U. S. A., Dr. F. F. Carrott, L. Orcutt, J. H. Vollers, Chas. P. Ball, W. Dascombe, J. M. West, T. Halpan, W. T. Jack, J. R. Jack, J. C. Perkins, V. Cuyley, P. Trainer, H. W. Benny, S. Lackie, J. F. Stanton, J. M. Ward, G. Art, E. Mustine, E. Gallagher, J. B. Califf, J. B. Gillman, M. Myers, J. Malony, E. W. Gascoigne, wife and servant, Mrs. England, Wm. England, Miss Seabrook, J. L. Howard, J. J. McPherson, B. F. Huger, R. Douglass, and 18 in the steerage.

In steamship Yorktown, from Norfolk, Petersburg, &c.—Saml. Schooler, G. W. Fowler, M. S. Fulford, J. Cornwall, W. A. Jaynes, L. B. Nottingham, J. S. Riggs, H. M. Wright, M. W. Alwyn, C. Hibbs, R. Hurst, E. Hallock, T. L. D. Walford, J. D. Ghiselin and lady, child and nurse, J. T. Lester, R. S. Bell, H. J. Maigne and lady, J. S. Sirrack, W. B. Collins and lady, W. E. Hudgins, Mrs. R. K. Hudgins and 3 children, the Rev. S. Totten, lady and 4 children, G. R. Smead, W. F. Niemayer, J. R. Caskie, lady and daughter, and 3 in the steerage.

In brig Belvoir, from Baltimore—Mr. Echandic.

In schr. Mary Emma, from Matagorda Bay—N. J. Johannes, Charles Yepoard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 19 | Sun sets.... 6 47 | Moon rises.. 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 13 | Gov. Island. 5 02 | Hell Gate.... 6

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamers Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co; Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Brig Jessie, Perchard, Passebiac, N. F., Siffen & Ironsides.

Schooners Armada, Knowles, Rappahannock, Van Brunt & Slaght; Onward, Biggins, Charlottetown, C. A. De Wolf; Vendovi, Bray, Boston, G. L. Hatch & Co; C. V. Casey, Cudworth, Vera Cruz, A. A. De Graw; Advance, (Br.,) Curry, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Hiawatha, (Br.,) Hutchings, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; Ida de la Torre, Tyler, Franklin, Van Brunt & Slaght; Empire, Ross, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah 68 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Aug. 21, at 1:30 A. M., passed steamships James Adger and State of Georgia; 3 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Alabama. The Florida has experienced strong head winds the entire passage.

Steamship Yorktown, Parish, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. (Arrived 22d.)

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Vandalia, Patten, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to Ralph Post. 21st inst., 55 miles S. of Gay Head, saw the wreck of a schr., both masts gone, (probably the Wm. L. Richardson.) Same day, spoke Br. brig Milo, from Ardrossan for New-York.

Bark Princeton, Seeley, Demerara Aug. 4, with old junk to master.

Bark Saranac, (Brem.,) Wenke, Angostura Aug. 1, in ballast to Hennings & Gosling.

Brig Milo, (Br.,) Corning, Ardrossan 44 ds., with pig iron to Edminston Brothers.

Brig Harriet Ballock, Barton, Para 22 ds., with mdse. to Burdett & Noble.

Brig Dunkirk, (of Ellsworth,) Griffen, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Belvoir, (of Baltimore,) Travers, Baltimore 8 ds., with guano to master.

Brig Flying Eagle, Hutchinson, Curacoa Aug. 6, with salt hides, &c., to Kolff & Persuhn.

Brig San Miguel, (Span.,) Las Casas, from Charleston, for Canary Islands. Put in to finish ldg. Has part of a cargo of lumber, rice, &c. Consigued to C. Marli & Co.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br.,) Cole, Dorchester, N. B., 7 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Velona, Siends, Calais 4 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Walter Raleigh, Phillips, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Thomas H. Seymore, Kelley, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to T. G. & A. L. Rowe.

Schr. Era, Chamberlin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Baloolah, Helah, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Fisher, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Rover, (Br.,) O'Brien, Pictou, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Henry Alfred, Randall, Harrington 8 ds., with spars to Mayhew & Talbot.

Schr. Moses Waring, Crowell, Portsmouth 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Bay State, Verrill, Rockland 60 hours, with lime to master.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Tracy, Eastport 7 ds., with plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Congress, Mitchill, Machiasport 4 ds., with spars to Peck & Church.

Schr. Geo. R. Lanfair, Snow, Harwich 2 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, Ellwood, Charleston 9 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. George & Henry, Fields, Conwayborough 10 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. Montezuma, Penny, Georgetown, S. C., 11 ds., with naval stores to J. D. Abrams.

Schr. Grace Darling, Mason, Fredericksburg, with flour to master.

Schr. Haxall, Winters, Richmond 5 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Grant, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Marine, Merrihew, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, Elwood, Charleston 9 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Mary Emma, Hulz, Matagorda Bay 22 ds., with hides and wool to master.

Schr. Benjamin, Whalin, Eastport 5 ds., with lath to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Havelock, (Br.,) Murray, Dorchester, N. B., 7 ds., with stone.

Schr. Nelson Hall, Hall, Portland 2 ds., with stone.
Schr. Ann Bray, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.
Schr. Keren Happuck, Kelly, Boston 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. R. H. Huntley, Hammond, Baltimore, with coal.
Schr. Panama, Kellum, Virginia, with potatoes.
Schr. O. H. Lee, Soper, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Racer, Geer, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Roby, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. C. P. Williams, Falkenberg, Virginia, wood.
Schr. P. M. French, Stiles, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. James Sparks, Rodgers, Alexandria, with coal.
Schr. Thos. C. Bunting, Phillips, Virginia, potatoes.
Schr. Jas. Hoyt, Roberts, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. W. H. Ogden, Goodall, Virginia 3 ds., melons.
Schr. Richard Law, Sherfield, Stonington, in ballast.
Schr. J. T. Lane, Allen, Clinton 2 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Star, Hutchings, Lubec 5 ds., lumber to master.
Schr. Oraloo, Pressey, Calais 5 ds., lumber to master.
Schr. Tiger, Eavens, Saco 4 ds., with heading.
Schr. B. B. Bean, Merrill, Richmond 4 ds., with flour.
Schr. Pearl, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with linseed.
Schr. Anson, Ryan, Albany, for Bridgeport.
Sloop Gen. Kossuth, Ealy, Lyme 2 ds., in ballast.
Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.
Sloop Comet, Palmer, Stamford 2 ds., with mdse.

SAILED—Steamships Roanoke, for Norfolk; Star of the South, for Savannah.

BELOW—One bark and two brigs.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., fresh.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 23, sunset—Two barks and two brigs outside the bar, bound in. Wind moderate from E. S. E.; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 23, sunset—One bark and two brigs going up the bay. Wind fresh S. S. E.; weather clear.

BOSTON, Aug. 23—Off Chatham, at 5 P. M., steamer J. Whitney, from Baltimore for Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Cerito—schr., from Richmond for Boston, Aug. 22, off Absecom.

Gem—bark, from New-Orleans for Boston, Aug. 12, off Havana.

Iowa—whaling-bark, Mooers, last from St. Helena for Fairhaven, with 1,000 bbls. oil, and leaking badly, Aug. 22, lat. 38 08, lon. 73 30.

Kate Field—schr., stg. S. S. W., was passed, Aug. 18, lat. 31, lon. 72 03.

Leroy—bark, Coleman, from Savannah for Boston, 12 ds. out, Aug. 22, lat. 39 08, lon. 73 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Aug. 6, barks Eagle, Baker, for New-York 15th; Cordelia, Cook, from Boston, to load salt for Cuba; schr. J. L. Bowman, Wooster, for New-York the next day.

At Demerara, Aug. 4, Br. brig Cordelia, for Halifax, loading.

At Para, Aug. 1, brig Mary Emily, to load for New-Haven.

At Angostura, Aug. 1, bark Mercy Ellen, for New-York, ldg.; brig Conquest, do.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call by the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at No. 293 Pearl st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 24th inst., to elect delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 8 until 9½ o'clock. By order of
JOS. W. MANNING, President,
J. K. Reed, Secretary.